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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

STATUS OF THE FUNDING BILL.

Very Little Prospect of Its Passage—The Kearsarge Prize Bill Passed—Congress to Adjourn on the 15th of July—Commissioner Wells Writes the Minority Report of the Committee on Manufactures—The Georgia Bribery Investigation—Some Queer Facts Elicited—New Divorce Law, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1870.

The Funding Bill

Does not come up in the Ways and Means Committee again till next week, and just now a pretty careful inquiry is making to see what chance it has for passage in the House. The chief ground for believing that some sort of a bill would get through has for several weeks been the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury was using all his powers to push the measure. The Senate bill died as soon as it went into the Committee, but many persons thought the Secretary would be able to secure another one of a satisfactory character. Some still hold that view, while others have within the present week reached the conclusion that nothing will be done with the question. They argue that Schenck and Sherman in the face of opposition to each other, that the House will not agree to the Senate bill, and that the financial opinions of members are in a chaotic condition, and that it will be an utter impossibility to agree on any bill which a majority of both branches can unite. Secretary Boutwell, however, is of the view that something will be done, and how it will be done with the question. They argue that Congress will not dare adjourn in the face of declarations of the Democratic opposition in the Senate, soliciting their support in the bill. The bill provides that a board of commissioners shall be appointed within three years, and their awards, to the sum of $5,000,000, the first year, to be paid whenever Congress shall make an appropriation therefor.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of E. Jacobs, District Attorney of the Southern District of Mississippi; Geo. W. Dent, Appraiser of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.; J. Batenbolder, secretary of the Territory of Dakota; Jesse L. Moore, Postmaster at Owensboro, Ky.; Hiram Hawkins, Postmaster at Rodney Green, Miss.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, May 20, 1870.

River at a stand, with 4 feet 6 inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 70° at 6 P. M.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, May 20, 1870.

River stationary with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer at 4 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., May 20, 1870.

River falling slowly, with four feet three inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 81° at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, May 20, 1870.

River on a stand with three feet six inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 80° at 5 P. M.

The Very Latest.

For the latest spring styles in clothing, every gentleman should call at Uefling, Follansbee & Co.'s "one price store," corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

C. F. Gaiton's Dyspeptic Remedy

Will restore your stomach to its primitive health. 1*

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1870.

SENATE.

After long discussion the Senate by yeas 35, nays 21, Hood, Judge Pugh and Vickers not voting, postponed.

The consideration of the fifteenth amendment bill was resumed.

Mr. STEWART gave notice, in reference to sundry objections, that he would agree to striking out the fifth section allowing a candidate deprived of office by violation of rights of the colored voters to recover possession by writ of mandamus, and giving United States courts jurisdiction in such cases.

Mr. HOWARD suggested the necessity of the amendment to the twelfth section to define the duty of the military authorities when called upon to execute the law. He thought that sacrifice by employing the military was necessary for the dispersion of mobs or assemblages of men banded together to prevent colored men from voting. He desired to know whether, in such a contingency, and where state authority refused to interfere, the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) would prefer to stand quietly by and leave outrages to be committed rather than employ half a dozen regiments for dispersion for a month.

Mr. THURMAN said he would have all the white and colored vote without hindrance, but would not authorize the President to surround the polls with bayonets unless a necessity existed or not. As provided by the fifteenth section, the Judiciary is to be clothed with more than monarchial power, upon suppression of a hypothetical case.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the bill, preferring that of the House.

Mr. STEWART thought the latter hopelessly deficient.

Mr. CASSERLY made a long speech against the bill.

Mr. STEWART replied, and after a short executive session the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WARNER'S amendment to require the payment of a forfeit of $500, for violations of the law, to any person suing for the same, instead of to the party aggrieved, was rejected without a division.

Mr. THURMAN substituted an amendment for the three sections which had been prepared by a committee of the House, (Judiciary) which was to preserve the purity of elections and prevent the repetition of the frauds and outrages committed in New York city and at the last Presidential election. The amendment provides that all the elections for members of Congress or elections for President or Vice President, shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the State Legislature, and that all persons who are entitled to vote, or who shall by any means induce or compel an election officer to receive the vote of any unqualified person, or refusing or omitting to do any duty imposed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon suffer a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, and pay the costs of prosecution. Also prescribes penalties for unlawfully registering or causing the registering of any person not entitled, and providing the same penalties for an unlawful interference with political meetings called to discuss national affairs, and for any conflicts had for federal offices.

After a motion to adjourn was negatived, and a vote being about to be taken on Mr. Sherman's amendment, Mr. THURMAN said the Senate was asked at the last session to adopt a scheme which would reverse the whole practice of the Government for eighty years. Since the passage of the present election law, there had been before suggested or dreamed of by any American statesman, the monstrous idea of the right of any person to go into any State and place the same penalties for an unlawful interference with political meetings called to discuss national affairs as are now applicable for federal offices.

Mr. SUMNER asserted his belief that the Senate was ashamed of the vote by which it had voted it would be adopted.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was rejected by 16 to 26.

Mr. HAMLIN renewed his amendment, except the appointing commissioners of registration of political meetings.

At three o'clock this morning the Senate was still in session, it being the intention of the minority to talk till morning in order to prevent a vote, and of the majority to stick it out.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Louisiana contested election case of Newsham against Read was discussed and went over till to-morrow.

The Senate amendment to the House adjournment resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider tabled, making the matter final.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Logan, Scofield and Negley the conference committee on the army bill.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1870.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

The steamer South America, arrived to-day from Rio Janeiro, reports, April 28th, in latitude 21 degrees 15 minutes south, longitude 49 degrees 2 minutes, having on board the British steamer Sampson, twenty-five days from Gibraltar, who, it was reported, April 23d, having broke her shaft and machinery, and consequently was considerably disabled, and had made 300 miles under canvass. She offered to tow her into port, but the passengers objected, which was not accepted, and she refused to go to make for Rio Janeiro under sail. She had on board 150 passengers.

REPORTED HEAVY FORGERIES.

Reports of heavy forgeries on the Atlantic National Bank have no further foundation than that a man has been arrested who has been forged, one of which, for $800, was paid, on which he was arrested, April 19th. The police are on the track of the forger.

ADJOURNED.

The paper manufacturers adjourned their Convention to-day. They have organized a National Protective Union.

CHASTISED BY THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Lieut. Hardinberg has been charged by the Spanish Minister, and sent on the cruel to intercept, if possible, the Cuban steamer Upton.

BURGLAR SENTENCED.

George Ellis, a noted burglar and jail breaker, was to-day sentenced to the State prison for five years.

FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

A fire has been raging in the woods between Lakeland and Smithtown, on Long Island, since Monday last, for miles in length, and six miles across being burned over.

DISCHARGED

Rodney M. Pomeroy, of Cincinnati, charged with committing frauds on the Sales revenues, has been discharged for want of evidence.

ROBBERY FRUSTRATED.

An attempt to rob a vault in Delaney street contractor's office was frustrated by the police to-day. A hole had been dug from the adjoining building nearly into the vault, when the **crackshoten were interrupted away.**

THE TURF.

A Fashion Course inviting meeting, third day in the $1,000 race, mile heats, three in five, for horses that never beat 2:30. Judge Lazaga won all the heats in 2:35½, 2:35½, 2:36¼, beat-Lady Franklin, Tempest, Lady Murpoy and Pocahontas third. The 2:26 race was postponed till Saturday.

CUBA.

Order from Captain General De Rodas Emancipating the Slaves of the Insurgents—Surrender of Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, May 20.—Captain General De Rodas has just published an order that all slaves belonging to insurgents in the field or in foreign countries, or who have taken up arms or served as guides to the Spanish troops, or performed any other service for the Spanish, shall be granted forth free. The insurgent Captain Menstrill and some of his followers have surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Puerto Principe.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Important movements are afoot relative to the departure of the steamer Upton. She sailed with three hundred men and provisions insufficient for half that number. It is probable that she is now within a day's sail from here. It is reported that the Spanish Minister has placed a man-of-war at the disposal of a celebrated detective, who feels confidently affirms that he will capture the Upton within three days. The Spanish man-of-war is now off Cape Henry, within signal distance, and can be warned instantly of the appearance of the Upton on any part of the coast. An experienced detective in the employ of the Cuban Junta, will probably contrive to outwit the Spanish authorities.

The following is a Havana dispatch to the *Standard* dated May 19th: "Great indignation is felt at the brutal manner in which Captain Goiveurin was executed, and it has not been limited to the friends of that fell of Cuba alone, but even to the Spanish volunteers, who express dissatisfaction at the atrocity.

"A force of 1,200 men under the command of Spanish troops were sent to capture a force of rebels in the interior, twenty-four miles from Santo Espiritu, were met by the rebels, overcome, and several of the Spaniards killed."

THE FENIANS.

O'Neill to Make Chicago the Base of Operations Against the British.

CHICAGO, May 20.—There is considerable commotion among the Fenians in this city over the expected visit of Gen. O'Neill, who comes next, of General O'Neill, who comes to complete arrangements, already nearly matured, for active operations shall be made against the British expedition now on its way to the Canada river country. He is expected to make this city his headquarters.

Man Drowned at Canton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., May 20, 1870.

Last evening about seven o'clock a German named Valentine Merk, aged 45 years, who has been working here as a laborer for some months, was drowned while bathing in the dam. He was seen to go down by several who were bathing near him, but they thought at first that he had gone under in sport, believing he could swim. Upon discovering this, they tried to find him by diving for him, but without success. The body was finally recovered after dragging the dam for more than two hours. Deceased was unmarried.

Dispatches report the arrival of Red Cloud and five hundred Indians at Fort Fetterman. Red Cloud and twenty chiefs, together with Gen. Augur and the commissioners, started for Cheyenne yesterday, and will return to meet them next Tuesday. General Augur will remain here next week to accompany the party from Fort Fetterman.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, May 20.—Thus far this week the receipts from the Central road were 2,200 head of cattle. The market is dull and heavy. Prices are unchanged. The quality of all offerings is better than last week, but the market is overstocked. Sales were at 6@7c, while a moderate number of good brought as high as 7½@8c. Sheep are in fair demand and firm, at 5@6c. The market for sheep is more dull and firm, but 10 lower than last week.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 20.—Flour steady and dull. Wheat weak. Corn unchanged. Oats dull and heavy. Barley quiet. Rye dull at 90@92c. Pork firm at $20 for 1. Milwaukee Club $1 05. Oats quiet; receipts of 4,000 for Canada on spot. Other articles firm and quiet. Lard dull at 9½@9¾c. Pork firm at $20.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1870.—Cotton is quiet; Middling Uplands for forwarding, Coffee firm; fair 18½; prime 19@19½c.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

General Assembly at Philadelphia.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati—Interesting Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—In the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to-day, Dr. McMaster, from the Committee on Union between the Reformed Presbyterian and the United Presbyterian Churches, reported that at the meeting of the Joint Committee on this subject, held at Pittsburgh, the third article of the basis reported for consideration had been stricken out, and some slight modification made in other articles. The report recommends resolutions setting forth the desirableness of the Union, and recommending the name of the United Presbyterian Church, the Supreme Judicatory to be called the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Also, that the different boards and institutions of the respective churches shall not be merged in the Union, but shall have control of their funds and retain their corporate and other rights and privileges until the interests of the church shall require a change. The report states that Dr. McLeod was not present at the meeting, and Mr. Moreton did not vote. Dr. McLeod, however, was made the order for Monday afternoon.

The report of the treasurer was received, reformed church, presented the fraternal greeting of his church, the Moderator responding.

The Synod met in Interlocutory session to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—In the Presbyterian Assembly this morning the Moderator read a congratulatory dispatch addressed to the Assembly by the venerable Dr. Elliott, who was Moderator of the General Assembly of 1839, at which the memorable schism occurred. The reading was received with evident satisfaction, and the Stated Clerk was directed to send an appropriate response.

Judge Mellvy tendered his resignation as one of Temporary Clerks, because both Temporary Clerks were from one body in the North, and in addition that the resignation be not accepted was carried.

The Standing Committees were appointed, and the report of the Committee on Publication was read.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at nine o'clock this morning. The attendance was unusually large. The day in receiving reports, statistics, papers, &c., and referring them to committees. Among the reports was the following report from the executive committee on the relief fund for the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, which was read by Rev. Dr. Wilson, and received and referred to a special committee of one member from each synod. The plan proposed with some modifications is the same established for the last General Assembly. The ninth annual report of the Executive Committee of Home Missions was presented. It shows the number of volumes printed during the year were 16,500, of which 12,000 were for gratuitous distribution; sales to date, 27,500; books of church order, 2,000; tracts, 1,000; total number of the Presbyterian Banner, 2,000; annual report, 1,500; church blanks, &c., etc.; temalie benevolence envelopes, 10,250; number of pages of printed matter, 12,000,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Geary is in Washington city.

M. E. Suesky, late defaulting City Treasurer of St. Louis, failing to give the $25,000 bonds required, was sent to jail. The indictment against him is for embezzling $40,000.

A new Democratic paper is to be started in Washington city, to take the place of the defunct *National Intelligencer*. It will commence with a capital of $40,000.

Mrs. Schevalbenstriker and daughter were thrown from a wagon, in St. Louis, Thursday. The mother was instantly killed, and the former dangerously wounded.

The warehouse of Freeman & Crumbie's Linseed Oil Works, in Cleveland, were destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is estimated at $75,000; insurance $40,000.

The Mayor and City Council of St. Louis have instructed the City Counsellor to bring suit against the Gas Company, to compel them to light the streets of the city, as provided by the contract.

A letter from Fort Randall, dated May 14th, reports that a woman named Mary Kelly was killed by Indians, near Greenville that fort. They also drove away some horses.

The New York *Standard* charges the late Fenian movement upon Horace Greeley. It says he is a much slicker instead of fight and that the whole affair was a humbug, got up for money by beating the tomtoy of the young Irish exiles.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Siddons sailed in the Tarifa for Europe yesterday.

About 15,000 American officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers have died since the late war, and nearly all have enrolled themselves in the Grenadier movement association.

Francis Ferol's mail house, in Philadelphia, was burglarized Tuesday.

Doretta Wederkind, widow, received $6,000 in a Brooklyn Court Tuesday, from C. H. B. Pegeman, on which he had obtained from her on a promise of marriage.

Lieut. Hardinberg and troops, who were posted on the bluffs north of Sidney, Neb., were driven at eight o'clock last evening by 600 Indians. They retreated to the South and retreated in a westerly direction.

At Boston yesterday, Elizabeth Chase was sentenced to six years in the House of Correction for the murder of her child.

The bill annexing Brighton to Boston, passed its third reading in the Senate by one majority.

Further particulars of the fire which occurred at Winona, Illinois, on the 26th, shows it to be more disastrous in its effects to property than first reported. Almost the entire business portion of the town was destroyed, including a large block of wooden buildings occupied by dry goods, notion, grocery, boot stores, jewelry stores, &c. A steam elevator, owned by Hall, Dole & Co., of Chicago, Rock Island & Peoria Railroad depot, freight house, telegraph and express offices, &c. Loss $40,000, insured for $20,000, principally in the Hartford and Ætna offices.

Gen. Pope telegraphs to the military headquarters in Chicago that the Indian raid on the Kansas Pacific Railroad seems to be ended, and thinks the arrangements which have been made will prevent a recurrence of such outrages. Gen. B. Sherman's Indian policy, which that he hopes the most vigorous measures possible will be adopted to capture and destroy the Indians who made the raid.

Clarence Rigeley, a youth, was run over last Wednesday in Chicago, by a stock yard horse car, and instantly killed.

A special from Des Moines, Iowa, says there has been copious rains throughout Central Iowa during the past three days, which have been of great benefit to the crops, all of which are looking first rate.

Extensive preparations are making for the meeting of the International Typographical Union, to begin on the 6th of June in Cincinnati. Delegates will be present from all parts of the United States and Canada. Two ladies will be present as delegates from New York.

John Young and Wm. Young and Samuel W. Foster, of Canada, and Governor Underwood and Governor Page, from Vermont, were present at the Board of Trade meeting at Boston, Tuesday. A resolution in favor of the Coughlawaga canal passed unanimously.

George S. Bradford's knitting mill, at Bennington, Vermont, was burned yesterday afternoon. $25,000; covered by insurance.

The gas company of St. Louis, yesterday, brought suit against that city for various sums alleged to be due for gas furnished the city the last three years, aggregating over $200,000. This is regarded as an initiative to the suit which the City Counsellor will bring against the gas company.

Three of the bondsmen of the defaulting City Treasurer, Suisky, of St. Louis, yesterday notified Mayor Cole of their readiness to pay their proportion of the bonds, and no doubt the bondsman will probably pursue the same course.

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Philadelphia, adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon. The most important act of the convention was the creation of a new diocese comprising five counties around Philadelphia, subject to the approval of the General Convention.

The packet Mary Ament met with an accident near New Richmond Thursday night that came near being very serious. She blew out her larboard cylinder head, killing one of the passengers. The engineer's striker, Monroe Fitzpatrick, received dangerous injuries about the head, and died at New Richmond. No one else was hurt, and but little injury was sustained by the boat, save what has been stated.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Sangerfest at Cincinnati, last night, it was finally agreed to have the grand procession at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, June 28th. The reception of singers at the depots and steamboat landings will take place in the morning, and a reception will also be given in the evening. The picnic occurs on Monday following, being the only day in the session that day, and no sacred concert. They will proceed to the picnic grounds in small parties by the horse cars. The basis of the Sangerfest appears to be a success. The factory at last advices was all right, and everything indicates a grand success of the festival.

The United States District Court Grand Jury at Tyler, Texas, yesterday found fifty-four true bills for treason. The Revenue officers at Horace Boughton, ex-Assessor, and Thomas Browning and George R. Santling, ex-Assistant Assessors.

Thomas Hannan, a wife murderer, at Norristown, N. J., was yesterday convicted of murder in the second degree and will probably receive sentence of twenty year's imprisonment.

The officers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad at St. Louis, yesterday, executed a perpetual lease of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, which will give Chicago a direct line to Fort Scott. The company will immediately commence the construction of a road from Jacksonville or Winchester, Illinois to the Mississippi river, where trains will connect by a transfer boat with the Louisiana and Missouri road over Illinois bottom City and St. Joseph. Branches will also be built through Gregory or Boonville to Sedalia, thence to Fort Scott. By this route the distance from Chicago to the respective places will be greatly shortened as follows: To Kansas City, 80 miles; St. Joseph, 100; Fort Scott, 140. It is expected ten trains will be running through next fall.

If you Eat Half a Dozen Loaves of Bread, You won't get as much nourishment as you would from one glass of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale.

Use Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's, (Formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s) pure white lead, it cannot be excelled. Trim*

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The English Parliament—Inquiry Touching Trade Licenses in the Red River District—The Duke De Gramont Anti-Prussian in Feeling and Policy—The "Standard" on the Victory of the Sappho—Details of the Insurrection in Portugal—Espartero and the Spanish Throne—Italian Cruisers Watching the Movements of Garibaldi—Speech from the Emperor To-day—Editors and Directors Sentenced, &c., &c.

Parliament.

LONDON, May 19.—The House of Lords to-night discussed the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which came up for second reading. Lord Hampton advocated the abolition of the restriction. He cited Talmudic authority to prove that such marriages had the sanction of the remotest authority. The Duke of Marlborough opposed and the Marquis of Lonsdowne favored the bill. The Bishop of Ely issued a speech against the bill, founding his argument on his experience among the poor. Earl Kimberly, while he scouted the texts, cited from Leviticus, maintained that such unions as the present were not morally unlawful immoral. The bill was refused on second reading by a majority of seven. Adjourned.

In the Commons Lord Mitchell addressed an inquiry to Mr. Gladstone touching trade licenses in the Red River Hudson Bay Territories of North America. Mr. Stansfield rose to reply to the inquiry, when Lord Milton took offense and left the Chamber. Mr. Stansfield proceeded to explain that the Hudson Bay Company, who still had control of these territories, required no license. Lord Milton, having returned, gave notice that he should repeat his inquiry to Mr. Gladstone to-morrow. This exhibition of temper produced quite a sensation in the House. After a skirmish over the Edmonds case the House went into committee on the Irish Land Bill. An amendment was proposed by Sir Jonn Grey, enabling holders to free their lands from the tenant right created by the bill. After an unprofitable discussion the amendment was lost by a majority of 286. After the rejection of other amendments the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Anti-Prussian.

LONDON, May 19.—Duke De Gramont, the newly appointed French Minister of Foreign Affairs is known to be anti-Prussian in feeling and policy.

Mischievous Jealousies.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Standard* admits the victory of the Sappho, and hopes that there will be no international complications, but they do nothing but foster mischievous jealousies.

A Coup D'Etat.

The following details of the insurrection in Portugal are published to-day. The Castle of St. George, after a sharp fight, wherein seven were killed and thirty wounded, was entered. The place was unconditionally resigned by the insurgents, who, after laying down their arms, thanked him to form a new ministry. This coup d'etat is highly popular. Not a drop of blood is spilled with by the people of Lisbon, Oporto and other cities.

LONDON, May 20.—The following particulars of the coup d'etat in Portugal have been received here. The movement which has been termed a little Italian affair, originated in the army, and the object was simply to compel a change in the ministry. The Duke of Saldanha, having great influence over the army, secured the support of a large majority of the garrison. Fighting actually began on the night of the 18th, and the first shot was fired against the castle of St. George. This strong fortification, after a short struggle, was captured. Artillery was then moved, at the head of a large force of troops, against the residence of the governor of the palace had taken measures of defense, and the Duke found troops posted and ready to receive him. Fighting was continued, and some shots fired, but the soldiers refused to fight against each other, and after desultory firing they broke ranks and fraternized. The Duke of Saldanha, with the leaders of the movement, was received with enthusiasm by the volunteers, and some peasants who followed them, and, dispersing a popular flag and shouting, "Long live the army and Saldanha," marched with the troops. Through greatly excited they committed no violence, and contented themselves with carrying about a flag with the inscription, "Long live the national troops and uttering patriotic cries. The Duke of Saldanha, after the success of the movement was secured, sending the day was late, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The Duke of Terceira, after words, has been admitted to an audience and was received with great cordiality. He will be entrusted with the formation of a new ministry. It is expected that seven men were killed and thirty wounded in the fighting. The Duke of Saldanha's action has the sympathy of the people, and it is believed that there will be no more trouble or riot in the movement. The Duke of Saldanha is said to be a decided reformer, and the change of ministry is regarded as a guarantee that the reforms promised will be carried out. Espartero, it is reported, will be called to the Spanish throne, and there is a strong party in favor of the deposed monarchy.

The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, May 20.—Another deputation waited on Espartero yesterday, hoping to prevail upon him to accept the throne. It is reported he persisted in a refusal.

Watching Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, May 20.—Three Italian frigates are cruising off the coast of Naples to prevent the escape of Garibaldi to Naples. The Government has taken this action because it has been reported that Garibaldi are with the insurgents in Southern Italy.

Elected Members of French Academy.

PARIS, May 20.—Count Horace de Hausonne, the personal friend of Prince Napoleon, and Mermier were elected members of the French Academy.

Rev. Charles Kingsley

Has been appointed Dean of the Rochester Royal Commission to draw up a report on the Queen's visit to Scotland, which has been performed, and is composed of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Lansdown, and Messrs Lubbock, Senatus Worth, Huxley, Miller and Stokes.

Death of a Publisher.

John Henry Parker, F. S. A., publisher, of London, is dead.

Vice President of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, May 20.—Marquis De Talhouet, ex-Minister of Public Works, has been elected Vice President of the Corps Legislatif.

Will Address the Chambers

Mm. Rouher and Schneider will address the Chambers to-morrow, when the vote on the plebiscitum is declared.

The Emperor's Speech in the Hands of the Printers.

The speech to be delivered by the Emperor to-morrow was handed at noon to-day to the Imperial printers.

Editors and Directors Sentenced.

Three editors of the journal the *Rappel* newspaper for violations of the press laws, were decided to-day against that paper, and its editors will be prosecuted as delegates from York. The case, M. Vacquerrie to one month's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, and M. Barbieux, directed to three days imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs. In the second case, M. Clement Duvernois, one month's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, and M. Barbieux to fifteen days imprisonment and 500 francs fine. In the third case, M. Rochefort, one month's imprisonment and 1,000 fine, and M. Barbieux to fifteen days imprisonment.

Marine News.

LONDONDERRY, May 20.—The steamer Ottawa has arrived out.

Burnt in Effigy.

PARIS, May 20.—Steenacker was burnt in effigy by a number of residents in his district last evening for his opposition to the plesacite.

Concessions to the Local Governments.

LONDON, May 20.—The proceedings in the French Commission on the subject of administration decentralization are said to justify the belief that important concessions to the local governments.

Opposition to Infallibility.

LONDON, May 20.—Letters from Rome state that the debate on the Infallibility Proclamation now going on in the Council, the Bishops of Sipifera and Hildesheim having made speeches against the infallibility dogma, and that the Archbishop Cardinal Schwartzenbugh had the floor in opposition, but that on account of the lateness of the hour, however, that resistance is practically dead.

Resignation of Danish Cabinet.

COPENHAGEN, May 20.—The ministers have tendered their resignations, but will continue to act provisionally until their successors are appointed.

Liebig Convalescent.

MUNICH, May 20.—Baron Liebig, whose condition recently caused much anxiety, is convalescent.

Mark Lemon Ill.

LONDON, May 20.—Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*, is seriously ill.

An English Editor Coming.

E. T. Dicey, lately editor of the *News*, is about to visit the United States.

Parliament.

In the Commons to-night, Mr. Childers defended the Lords of Admiralty from the imputation of favoritism in the award of contracts for iron-clad vessels. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the inquiry, when Lord Milton took offense and left the Chamber. Mr. Stansfield proceeded to explain that the Hudson Bay Company, who still had control of these territories, required no license. Lord Milton, having returned, gave notice that he should repeat his inquiry to Mr. Gladstone to-morrow. This exhibition of temper produced quite a sensation in the House. After a skirmish over the Edmonds case the House went into committee on the Irish Land Bill. An amendment was proposed by Sir John Grey, enabling holders to free their lands from the tenant right created by the bill. After an unprofitable discussion the amendment was lost by a majority of 286. After the rejection of other amendments the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE TARIFF.

The Iron Interest of Pittsburgh.

Protest of Our Mechanics Against a Reduction of the Duties on Iron.

In the National House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr. Negley asked leave to introduce and have printed in the *Globe* a memorial of the workingmen of Pittsburgh, irrespective of party. Mr. Brooks, of New York, inquired what it was about. Gen. Negley replied that it was a memorial to the Congress of the United States in reference to industrial interests. Mr. Brooks said he should have to examine it before he could give his consent. Subsequently the objection was withdrawn, and the memorial was received and ordered to be printed in the *Globe*, as follows;

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of the people of the United States, in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, deputed by the iron-workers of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and vicinity, to visit Congress for the purpose of urging the necessity of the reduction of the tariff upon iron, beg leave to present to your honorable bodies, the incentive which has induced them here, together with the interests involved.

The gradual decline in iron during the last years, and the consequent reduction of corresponding reduction in our wages, have already subjected us, and with us our fellow workers of the necessity of arousing and exerting ourselves in defence of the great fraternity of labor, that fraternity through which from production of our national wealth is only guaranteed, and upon whose the maintenance of the honor of our nation in time of peril can only be relied.

Upon a consideration of the present condition of the iron trade, viewed by the light of all the facts connected therewith, we are led to the conclusion that our employers, under existing circumstances, are realizing scarcely a tithe of the profits from the iron manufactured, and with a duty of forty per cent. on foreign iron, the wages now paid us are scarcely more than adequate to defray the necessary expenditures of our families, to say nothing of our natural desires to afford our children the best means of education. Under these circumstances, the probability, nay, the inevitable certainty, of a still further reduction of our wages, brought about by foreign competition that can only be the result of the present duties upon foreign iron, we are constrained to appeal to you for relief, and to urge upon you the necessity of such legislation as will enable us to protect above everything else, the interests of labor, and thereby the American people; for labor is the vital principle that animates the people.

To you and we were delegated to come to Washington city; but finding that members of Congress are too busily engaged in their respective duties to give us a hearing personally that we desired, and the expenses of living here being too exorbitant to allow us to remain any length of time, and in lieu thereof adopt this method of presenting our cause.

To refer briefly to the history of the past for a portion of protective tariff we deem at this time unnecessary, inasmuch as the representatives of this city have from time to time presented the subject in such a light that our duties, perhaps, have been somewhat darkened, an ability also truly exhaustive, and, in our judgment, invulnerable.

We shall not, at this time, enter into statistics to show that the iron interests of our country shall not be placed in jeopardy by any reduction of the present duties, but on the contrary that you will extend such aid by congressional enactments as will continue to infuse vigor, activity, and prosperity. Should the foreign manufacturer desire to enter into competition with us, and bring his iron here with our home products, let them pay for that privilege in the shape of a duty upon their products, which will be equivalent to the wrong done us, and that Treasury will receive supplies, but will not be taxed with the payment of the duty, but to the consumer by virtue of a healthy competition.

Before arriving here we have frequently been met with the assertion that during the last few years our wages have realized immense fortunes, and that there is no necessity to be heard that will, they say, continue to render them so.

To this we reply, that during the war our iron was manufactured at remunerative enormous profits, and with a selfishness by which we were unable, launched them entire into their own coffers, and we found ourselves at the close of the war with the labor that produced the article sold; but we beg leave to remind you that in this period of prosperity the cost of the iron work is daily growing in intelligence, demanding and receiving a higher price, and that the more proportionate share of the profits derived from the manufactured article than ever before in its history.

The labor of ten years ago, in point of intelligence, was not worth what is demanded possibly to be compared with the labor of to-day.

The preservation of that dignity, the source from which it springs, and the means by which it is only be manifested by our ability to work, and to receive a fair remuneration therefor.

Strike at the iron interest of the country by a reduction of the duties upon the foreign article, and you strike at the comforts of our homes, at our wages, and you strike at the comforts of our fireside, cripple our energies, and dwarf all that has given to the American people the highest pace of American civilization.

The iron interest is the key-note and drawers of water is a condition herein to every prosperity in the history of our country and its people. Upon it depends the success of the whole, failing to-day in our iron manufacturing establishments, and the whole country is paralyzed, derived by no means from overproduction, for every day not only workers but machinery are idle, and that, too, at a time when in establishments of this character it is generally never employed. Prosed, then, that interest, and you have taken from the incentive that will be conducive to the erection of new furnaces, and to our our entire country, this opening up new avenues for labor, and thereby the employment of the earth, creating a prosperity here the influence of which will rapidly favorably throughout the country. In view of the fact we are reminded of the fact that but a few years ago the duty on iron was $9 per ton, and free and slave labor, how emphatic the free labor of this land declared, through the ballot-box, that the interests of free labor should not be blighted by the damning influences of slave labor, and that the principles which it defended by the arm of free labor upon the bloody fields of the late war, we feel justified in the belief that we shall be heard by you to at least a large portion of that labor.

We protest, then, that you do not decrease our or exclusively, but in the combined interests of employer and employed. We know it be to the interest of the former that the works be not receive employment, and with out employment, and receiving no wages, we are compelled to seek new ones, spheres to where we probably would not be adapted, thus frustrating the hopes and aims of years, and in our judgment would not be adapted, thus frustrating the hopes and aims of years, and in our judgment, invulnerable.

We pray, then, that you do not decrease the present duties on iron, and in our prayer we desire more especially to appeal to the representatives of the iron-producing States, as the instrumental in wiping out human bondage and elevating all to a common level, and that now, when the cloud of war had disappeared, leaving our country united and happy, we have no right to reproach ourselves with all the ennobling characteristics of liberty and its blessings, and in the comfort of that labor, and through your wisdom such laws will be enacted as will tend to enhance its prosperity.

M. S. HUMPHREYS,
DAVID HARRIS,
D. D. EVANS,
B. A. MCGINTY,
Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 14, 1870.

STATE NEWS.

Two sons of Mr. Hawkins, of Wrightsville, having their imaginations wrought upon by stories of the far West, recently hitched up their father's team, while the family were at church, took a supply of provisions and forage, and started towards the setting sun. They wearied of travel after the first day, and returned home.

The steam sawmill and blacksmith shop of Waters & Miles, of Farmington, Warren county, took fire from some unaccountable cause last Sunday morning, and was burned. Loss estimated at $12,200; insurance $7,000.

A boy living near Lewistown was "charmed" by a black snake the other day. The charm and the snake were both broken by the boy's father.

The Trustees of the Normal School at Lock Haven have accepted a plan for the building, and decided that the cost shall not exceed $70,000.

The miners at Bennington Furnace, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been on a strike for higher wages for a week. The manager the day last week one of the strikers, wearied by inaction or incited by want, went to work at old prices. The night of that day two or three shots were fired into his dwelling house, and a bullet took effect in the leg of his wife, inflicting a painful wound. It is thought that the shooting was done by the strikers, and that the intention was either to kill the miner who went back to work, or to "scare" him, and induce him that he would cease work and again join the striker's ranks. No arrests.

The difficulties in Dickenson College have been satisfactorily arranged. The order of suspension has been recalled and the members of the sophomore and junior classes present have resumed their college duties. They entered the chapel Tuesday morning they were enthusiastically received. The absentees will report for examination on June 6, with their classes.

Williamstown colliery sent to market on Thursday last three hundred tons of coal, the largest shipment yet made in a single day from that colliery.

The millstorm of last week did considerable damage in various parts of Cumberland county.

Joseph Winslow, Esq., for many years Superintendent of the rolling mill belonging to the Brady's Bend Iron Company, Armstrong county, died at his residence in Brady's Bend on Monday night, of paralysis, by which he had been afflicted for several weeks.

Glasgow furnace, Mifflin county, is again in operation, making fourteen tons of metal per day.

The Richmond fund in Philadelphia thus far amounts to $12,287.5, and the fund to aid the widows of Captain Williams, of the Oneida, to $1,177.

The colored people of Brownsville and vicinity met to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on Thursday, June 19.

Brownsville is infested with burglars. Thus far, however, they have not succeeded in securing any considerable amount of plunder.

The Indiana county jail is without a single prisoner.

The miners of the Carbon county coal region are agitating the eight-hour question. A vote is now being taken on the subject, and if favorable the change will be made to the system

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

A NORTHERN man sojourning in Charleston, South Carolina, represents the white population as deeply and generally disconcerted with the political condition of the State. Though quiet, and neither practicing or countenancing violence of any kind, they do not "accept the situation" with as much cordiality as some other cities of the South. According to this correspondent, the chief ground of the prevailing dissatisfaction is the corruption which is believed to exist in the administration of affairs. He represents one gentleman saying as he read his newspaper, "Look at this! Here is a man appointed Trial Justice in my county yesterday by Gov. Scott, who was, only a few weeks ago, pardoned out of jail by this same Governor. He was put in jail for robbery, on the verdict of a jury more than half negroes, on the clearest evidence. He has been guilty of every petty crime; he is habitually drunk; his habits and associates are of the very lowest order; his vote has been bought again and again for fifty cents, and his decision as a judge can be had any day for what it will bring. What sort of justice are we likely to have in my county?" We should say the fountain of justice in that county is not likely to send forth very pure waters. Cases like this, or nearly as bad, are alleged by the discontented class to be very common. And no one, we suppose, who reflects upon the past opportunities and training of the freedmen, and who takes into account the character of many of the adventurers who have gone into South Carolina to improve their circumstances, will think such allegations very unlikely to be true. Is, then, the discontent of the high minded men of the State very unreasonable? On the contrary, it would be strange if they regarded their condition as anything but as a sort of purgatory. The most interesting portion of this correspondent's letter is the statement that leading white citizens are preparing to form a new party in favor of political and moral reform. They hope to secure the vote of the negroes of pure race, by rousing their resentment against an administration which has been excessively partial to mulattoes and quadroons. This is the first intimation we have seen of an attempt in the South to use a form of jealousy which, in other countries, has led to important results. In Hayti for instance.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

A more disgusting or deplorable exhibition of political corruption than was afforded by the New York City election on Tuesday has probably never been seen in this country. Indeed, to find its historical parallel it would be necessary to go over to Italy and back to Pagan times. Usually when charges of such abuses have been made by one party, they have been denied, at least with some plausibility, by another. In New York, the other day, the facts were so patent and palpable that they could not be questioned. The friends and supporters of the candidates who enjoy the advantages of the frauds that were perpetrated, find themselves deficient in the effrontery which alone could question the truth. The Ring did exactly as it pleased, and its arrangements beforehand were so perfect, its organization so complete, and its power so overwhelming, that, early on the day of election if not before, the honest voters interested in the result seem to have made up their minds that resistance would inevitably be in vain, and that it was better to regard the whole affair as a gigantic farce. The venerable precept, "vote early and vote often," was obeyed by multitudes in many of the wards. Well known citizens were even present when others voted in their name, and the demand for the arrest of the miscreants who committed the crime, was unheeded by the police, on the ground that the demand was not made by the proper authority, the proper authority being the agents of the fraud. Organized bands of repeaters, as they are called, did not even pretend to conceal their operations, but under the very eyes of the police, shifted the disguises under which, after a short interval, the same persons voted in other names. In one ward, nearly five hundred negroes who had been registered, were deprived of their votes, because on appearing at the ballot-boxes, it was discovered that repeaters had already voted for them. Some of these negroes were actually arrested for attempting to vote in their own names, which had been already used. Upon the whole, it is perhaps a low estimate that thirty thousand fraudulent votes were cast to elect a Democratic Chief Justice.

The practical lesson of this awful exhibition is not far to seek. The farce of Tuesday was the natural culmination of a mode of political management which has made the great metropolis a proverb for thirty years. In that city politics, as understood by the dominant faction, long ago ceased to be anything better than a mean trade, carried on in the selfish interest of the tradesmen. In other words, the business of party politics there reached the conditions towards which it steadily tends everywhere, under the control of the low men who make the gaining of votes the work of their lives. The earlier ascendancy of the class in New York was, of course, due to the excellent advantages afforded them in the character of a large portion of the population. Something must also be allowed for the superior talents and general qualifications of the leaders. New York naturally attracts the clever scoundrels as it attracts other sorts of clever men. With first-rate material to work upon, constantly stimulated by partial successes and by the certainty of final triumph, and all the time aided by the apathy of citizens too proud or too fastidious to oppose them with the necessary energy, the politicians have at length established an absolute democratic despotism. A despotism more dreadful, more intolerable to good citizens, or are more incompatible with the proper ends of society, it is impossible to imagine. But it is only the natural outcome under favorable circumstances, of causes which are at work in every city and village of the country.

THE INDIANS AGAIN.

Some readers may think that we make too frequent mention of the Indian question. We are well aware that not only decided admirers of the old Indian policy and active sympathizers with the party who favor extermination, but others also entertain a certain dislike for the subject. The impression of many persons is that the problem to be solved is one of hopeless difficulty, and that people remote from the frontier are not likely to render any aid in its settlement. General SHERMAN may, perhaps, be quoted as having given this notion the sanction of his great name by the letter which he addressed, a few days ago, to the Indian Commission at its meeting in New York. The letter was certainly contemptuous in tone, and among other things the General said that "the Indian question can only be fairly discussed where the Indians are." It is not inconsistent with perfect respect for General SHERMAN to state that he sometimes writes as well as says, in his haste, rather more than he means. His mature and slowly formed views on this subject were expressed in his well known Report, and we believe that no one more than he will regret the fact, if his late letter shall be understood as discouraging popular interest in General GRANT'S pacific policy. In truth, there is no more important matter at present demanding the attention of the American people. It is an ancient theological doctrine that nations are judged and punished in time, as having no personality, they cannot be punished in eternity. The notion is neither foolish nor fanatical. THOMAS JEFFERSON, neither a fool nor a fanatic, said in reference to American slavery: "I tremble for my country, when I remember that God is just." Only the simpleton or the atheist denies that the punishment for that crime has been inflicted, and that God's justice has been vindicated. With equally good reasons, in view of our treatment of the red men, we may all tremble for the nation when we think of the attributes of God. But there are other reasons for the agitation of the subject. The old system of intercourse with the Indians has been and still is a gigantic agency for the corruption and debasement of thousands of white men, as well as for the degradation of the Indians. Apart from all other considerations the demoralization along the entire frontier produced by this system is a powerful reason for its abandonment. In the maintenance of this system vast interests are enlisted, and they are urged in Washington, and elsewhere, with an unscrupulous ingenuity, energy and persistence that are worthy of a better cause. Mr. WM. WELSH, of Philadelphia, in a letter to the New York Herald already referred to, says, "one of the purest and wisest men in Indian affairs assured me that forty thousand dollars' worth of goods had been placed at his disposal the last year he consented to join an Indian ring." When General GRANT'S policy was first inaugurated, it was the hope of these thieves to corrupt the new agents and take them into their alliance—and it is their ignominious failure in that quarter which has driven them to adopt other means of keeping up their source of gain. These same scoundrels are also responsible in a great measure for the violation of treaties of which the United States government has been guilty. And they are, therefore, responsible for the belief which prevails universally among the Indians that no reliance can be placed upon the word of their Great Father at Washington, and that no justice is to be expected at his hands.

Just now a crisis has come in this Indian question. There is reason to believe that the threatening war which was the result of bad faith on our part and which would certainly have the effect of prolonging the old system indefinitely, has been arrested. But unless the people awake to the importance of the subject and sustain the Administration in the new policy, there will soon be rumors of fresh complications. It is certain that three-fourths of the Senate and of the House are ready to sustain the Administration in this matter; but it is in the power of a few captious and unprincipled men to embarrass and retard legislation. It is necessary for the people to act, if they desire to prevent the triumph of the men who have so long disgraced our government and our civilization in the eyes of the world. General GRANT and his Cabinet expect the co-operation of the people in sustaining and carrying on the work which they have begun. In his letter to the Indian Commission, dated the 14th instant, Mr. COX, the Secretary of the Interior, repeatedly insists on the necessity of such aid. He says:

"The one practical thing I have to say is that, in the administration of Indian affairs, as an officer of the government and in behalf of the President, I ask the organized help of the good people of the land; and I tell you plainly, that unless we have it on a scale entirely beyond anything heretofore attempted in this direction, the doom of the Indian is sealed, and the quick extermination with the sword would be a mercy compared with the influence of our civilization."

Religious Assemblies in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is at present honored by the assembling of two ecclesiastical bodies in that city of brotherly love, the will line Episcopal Diocesan Convention and the Old and New School Presbyterian General Assembly. The most prominent features in the Episcopal Convention will be the creation of a new diocese, to be called the Philadelphia, and the election of Deputies to the General Convention. But the "crowning glory" is the union of the two great sections of the Presbyterian Church, which, after a separation of over a third of a century, will again be united in the "holy bonds of matrimony." This auspicious occasion will, therefore, be fraught with unusual interest, and be a source of extraordinary gratulation and congratulation among all true and devout believers of that most exemplary denomination of Christians—the Presbyterian Church. The arrangement of satisfactory details, in the organization of this interesting assemblage, though of minor importance, might be somewhat embarrassing in view of the pride of human weakness, but all jealousies will be cast aside, and the anomaly of a double set of officers will be easily surmounted. In order to show forth the consummation of this great convocation to both the old and new school organizations, the plan of re-union provides that the Moderators elected by the two Assemblies in New York last year shall jointly preside over it until it elects its own Moderator, and that the stated clerks of the two organizations shall act together until a new election is held for their office. According to this arrangement Dr. Fowler, the retiring New School Moderator, will preside at the opening by a sermon, after which the Assembly will be formally constituted by a prayer by Dr. Jacobus, the Old School Moderator, the clerks heretofore chosen by both sections of the Church to continue their labors until the choice of a new Moderator and other officers by the united body. This great General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in unison, have excited extraordinary interest in every side of that denomination, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Thursday, contains biographical sketches of some of the leading actors in this great Christian movement. Appended will be found brief sketches of two of our most devout and talented divines of the Presbyterian persuasion, who have been long and most favorably regarded in this community:

THE REV. ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, D. D., LL. D., Stated Clerk of the Old School Assembly, was born at Canonsburg, Pa., in 1807. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1826, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Georgia, where he held several important appointments by the Legislature, which he, however, relinquished in 1832 in order to enter the ministry. In 1835 he was ordained in the Associate Presbyterian Church, and settled at Carrick. In 1838 he transferred his connection to the Old School General Assembly, becoming the Presbytery of Lafayette (Ohio), which he was elected on the first retirement of Dr. George Junkin, he accepted in 1842 an election to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the Allegheny Theological Seminary. In 1850 he was Moderator of the Assembly.

In 1850 he was chosen Permanent Clerk, from which residence he was in 1853 transferred to that of Stated Clerk, so that he has been officially connected with the body for twenty years. In 1854 he was transferred from Allegheny to the professorship, which he still holds in Princeton Seminary. He has done the work of theological instruction through many generations to take the Presidency of colleges and the pastoral charge of important churches, declining the latter only on account of feeble health. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him in 1842 by Marshall College, Pa., and of LL. D. in 1868, by Princeton, in 1858.

As a theological instructor Dr. McGill is a "man greatly beloved" by his students. As a preacher, his sermons are exceedingly beautiful, and he is one of the best extempore performers in the denomination. In the public debates of the Assembly he has been the right hand man of the Moderator on questions of order.

REV. MELANCTHON W. JACOBUS, D. D., LL. D., was born at Newark, N. J., September 19, 1816, entered Princeton College at fifteen years of age, and was graduated with the highest honors at eighteen years of age. After a year's interval he entered Princeton Seminary, and on his graduation was retained as Assistant to Dr. Addison Alexander, in the department of Hebrew instruction. In 1839 he took charge of the First Church of Hoosick, and, in a short pastorate of twelve years, placed that church on a strong foundation as one of the most important in the city. His labors there were such as demanded recognition and reward, and his pungent practical sermons, in advance for one year, at the same time supplying his pulpit and awaiting his return to the vigor of his accomplishment of the work, invited extraordinary at that time in Europe—Egypt, Palestine and Syria. He added another fourth hour a few years ago.

During his first absence he was elected by the General Associate Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in Allegheny Theological Seminary, a position which he still holds. He has illustrated it by the fruits of study in several volumes of commentaries on both Testaments which have been widely circulated in this country, and in part republished in Scotland. In addition to these labors he has had a pastoral charge in Pittsburgh, and has built up one of the new and leading churches of that city. In 1865 he received the degree of D. D. from Jefferson College, and in 1866 LL. D. from Princeton. His generosity of bearing, united with his tact and perspicuity as the moderator during the last Old School Assembly, contributed greatly to the unanimity of its proceedings, and earned for him additional praise in the churches.

A well informed correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, writing from Rome, says: "There are rumors afloat of a Bourbon movement to which a certain amount of concurrency is lent by the circumstance of the exiled King's sudden departure for Vienna—*by the way of London*—after long and frequent interviews with the Duke of Aumale, Nemours and Aosta, and with two Neapolitans who are supposed to be leaders of the republican party at Italy, who worked against the dynasty in the time of Ferdinand's visit to Paris. These last publicly expressed their satisfaction with the result of their interviews with Francis II." This report is strengthened in probability by the unusual activity which several of the English journals have observed both here among the friends of the Bourbons in Western Europe, who hardly seem to believe that there will be an opportunity for them at the death of Napoleon III.

Mr. Mundella, member of Parliament for Sheffield, is said to have first entered that town as an Italian image boy. Some kind-hearted citizen became interested in him and sent him to school. The rest he did for himself. A parallel instance of the success of a self-made Italian is that of Bianconi, the great car proprietor in Ireland. He came to that country as an itinerant picture-frame mender. Seeing that the means of communication were nearly all dear, he conceived the notion of starting a cheap car between Clonmel and Thurles, and continued his plans until he had an establishment working eight hundred horses, and carrying the mails throughout the country. He made a large fortune and is now an extensive landed proprietor, with a fine seat in Tipperary, of which county he is a Deputy Lieutenant. His organizing powers are marvellous.

Mr. Archibald, of Nova Scotia, the newly-appointed Governor of Manitoba, is represented to be a gentleman of high character, and excellent executive ability. It is thought that the appointment will be acceptable to the Red River people, but, considering the unfavorable experience with Mr. McDougall, it might have been well to place the fact beyond a doubt before the appointment was made. At one time it was proposed to send Governor McDougall back again, as an assertion by the Dominion of its dignity and as a rebuke of the insurgents, but wiser councils prevailed, and the appointment of Mr. Archibald was made as a compromise.

ADMIRAL KEPPEL has sent from China to the Prince of Wales a large idol which weighs a ton and a half, being made of metal. It is not of great height, but of massive proportions. The ornamentation is elaborate, and the noble details of the figure are distinguished by the pains-taking faithfulness which generally characterizes Chinese workmanship.

Prof. Dyering, of Baltimore, a convert to the Greek Church, has been received with great enthusiasm in Russia, where he is to be ordained, and then to return to the United States as the propagator of his new faith.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

ONLY A BOY.

Only a boy, with his noise and fun,
The veriest mystery under the sun;
As forgetful of mischief, and wit, and glee,
As ever a human frame can be,
And as hard to fathom as what? as me!
Unheard to-day,
Yet we are shall well.

Only a boy, with his fearful tread,
Who cannot be driven, must be led;
We tremble the very hairs to see,
And count more clothes, and spools more bale,
Losses more fires, and fogs, and hail,
Than would stock a store
For a year of more.

Only a boy, with his wild, strange ways,
With his saucy remarks and his odd replies,
Sometimes foolish and sometimes wise,
Often terrified for one of his size,
As a mother would be
From the planet world.

Only a boy, who will be a man,
If nature goes on with her first great plan—
If intemperance, or some fatal snare,
Conspires not to rob us of this our heir,
Our blessing our trouble, our hope, our care,
Our torment, or joy!
Only a boy.

Syria is haunted by old women who wheedle young ladies out of their beautiful hair upon the pretence that it is needed for the Holy Virgin, and then sell it at high prices. In Paris, too, young ladies are exposed to the depredations of hair stealers. Notwithstanding many substitutes for hair, the genuine article continues in good demand.

The Dutch are in a state of zoological excitement because a hippopotamus at Amsterdam gives birth to lively twins, male and female, the former weighing seventy and the latter (of gentler dimensions) only forty pounds.

The projected China cable is to run via the Sandwich Islands, Midway Islands, and Yokohama, to Shanghai; and its length, including the allowance of twenty per cent. for slack, will be 9,721 miles.

One of the most singular patents ever issued is one to a Hartford man for a device of "elongated pad plates and adjustable elastic bands for securing the features of a deceased person in their natural position."

Mr. Thomas Hood has completed a small volume, entitled, "The Rules of Rhyme," which is an attempt, not to make poets, but to teach how to construct verse. He says: "Were English versification taught at our schools, the boys would acquire a better understanding and appreciation of their own tongue. With such a training a lad would shrink from a mispronunciation as he does from a false quantity in Latin or Greek. The purging of our pronunciation would be of general benefit. At present it is shifting and uncertain, because it is never taught."

A lady in Bangor, Me., who directed a servant to take out and clean the windows in an upper story, was intensely disgusted when, on making a visit for inspection, she found that Bridget had removed every pane of glass from the sashes, and neatly washed and piled them on the floor.

A man and his wife appeared at the police station in Detroit, Mich., on Monday, with a child evidently sick unto death, and demanded a warrant for the arrest of a neighbor, who they solemnly declared has bewitched their child. They asserted that the witch would see through the child's body, and that they should never rest in peace until he was in jail.

Maryland papers assert that there is, this season, a strange tendency in the peach trees to produce two, and even more, peaches from a single blossom. The editor of the *True Marylander* says he has about half a dozen trees in one clump which are full, and yet no one blossom in ten produces a single peach, and that all over the orchard the same tendency "to twin" manifests itself.

A Florida paper gives a glowing description of a "thunder-stone" now in the possession of a lady in Key West, which, as it asserts, "has the peculiarity that it offers immunity to the wearer against fire, the thread being wrapped around the stone, and then, as the stone is pierced through a heap of red hot coals. The thread," it continues, "may be taken from a cotton spool and wound one thread upon another, still—though the stone be heated to a white heat—the thread will not be burned, nay, nor even scorched."

PERSONAL.

John S. Carlisle, formerly United States Senator from West Virginia, is now traveling as an insurance agent.

Henri Rochefort leads the life of a Lucullus, in his cell at the St. Pelagie Prison. He gets his meals every day, four times, from Voisin's restaurant, for which he pays two hundred and eighty francs a week, and quenches his thirst by drinking daily the best bottle of wine.

The Empress of Austria shot herself through the hand the other day in trying to wrest from her son a loaded revolver with which he was playing. The accident gave rise to a rumor, which spread all over Vienna, that the next few hours afterward, that the Empress Elizabeth, goaded to desperation by the cruelty of her imperial husband, had committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver.

It is reported that two New York journalists are *en route* to Paris to complete arrangements for the publication of a paper in that city, to be called the Paris *American*, modeled after the *Figaro*, and containing social, art, literary and dramatic news, making the movements of our country seem abroad a specialty.

Miss Mitford, writing of a certain authoress, says: "She is ugly, of course; all literary ladies are so. I never met one in my life (except Miss Jane Porter, and she is rather passé) that might not have served for a scarecrow to keep the birds from the cherries. It's a prodigiously strange and disagreeable peculiarity."

Albion Bicknell, a young Boston artist, is engaged to paint a life-size portrait of the late Anson Burlingame for Faneuil Hall. The order is given by some of the constituents of Mr. Burlingame, when he represented the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts. Mr. Bicknell has just finished a portrait of the late Senator Fessenden, which is highly spoken of.

Lamont, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Scotland about a month ago on a new expedition to the North pole from the northward of Spitzbergen. The impression is gaining ground that small expeditions are more likely to succeed than large ones. Sir George Back expressed himself to that effect before the London Geographical Society.

Le Verrier, the famous astronomer, turns out to have been deceived by Caracella, private secretary of the late Pasha of Tripoli, who claimed to have found a large meteoric stone in Fezzan. The whole story is declared to be evinced the men an unmitigated humbug, there being no large meteoric stone in Northern Africa, except that at Zamrakit, in the province of Tuat.

Fechter and Davenport are to be presented to a New York audience in some of Shakespeare's plays, the latter as the Moor, in the principal parts of the same play.

Mrs. Chas. O. Rogers, whose late husband (proprietor of the Boston *Journal*,) died within a year, has married the person who acted as tutor of her children for several years past. She is over forty, and her second husband is only twenty-four, having graduated at Harvard one year. Col. Rogers left an estate worth about one million dollars, most of which he willed to his wife.

Baltimore Nursery and Carriage SPONGES.

CHAMOISE LEATHERS.

Leitchford's Flore-Heraldic Perfumes, CHOICE—JUST OUT.

TRUE BENNE OIL, FOR THE HAIR.

Liebig's Extract of Beef.

PLATE GLASS MIRRORS, SCOTCH AND ENGLISH ALES.

AT

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 SIXTH ST., (old St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants CHANDELIERS,

AND

FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 4 to 24 Lights, embracing over 100 different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to

LIPPINCOTT'S KEYSTONE Soda Water APPARATUS.

BEST, CHEAPEST,

MORE CONVENIENT, MORE HANDSOME DESIGNS, NO COMPLICATION OF MACHINERY.

Samples can be seen at the Agency.

McClarran & McKennan's,

DRUG STORE,

85 MARKET STREET

PITTSBURGH.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 3ps

PIG IRON.

1,000 Tons Neutral Close on.

On consignment, for sale at a bargain from the Furnace.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge—Statistics for the Year, &c., &c.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania convened Tuesday morning, at the hall on North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Grand Master Samuel F. Gwinner was in the chair. The representatives and new members were received. The reports of the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

The report of the Secretary shows the following as the state of the Order during the year ending March 31st, 1870:

Initiated	9,849
Reinstated	751
Admitted on card	1,324
Withdrawn by card	1,733
Suspended	3,657
Expelled	117
Deceased	659
Rejected	1,436
Members at present	75,569
Increase of membership	5,795
Number of Lodges	691
Increased during the year	32
Number of Rebekah Degree Lodges instituted during the year	34

The relief report shows 7,415 brothers and 881 widowed families relieved. The amounts paid were: For relief of brothers, $187,595 31; for relief of widowed families, $15,881 98; for education of orphans, $9,509 71; for burying the dead, $6,563 00. Total expenditures for relief, $219,776 84. This is an increase of $25,973 36 over the previous year.

The total receipts of the year were $659,799 40, an increase of $107,820 45 over the previous year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

M. W. G. Master, John B. Springer, of No. 127; R. W. D. G. Master, Alfred Slack, of No. 241; R. W. Grand Warden, Wm. Steadman, of No. 113; R. W. G. Secretary, James H. Nicholson, of No. 190; R. W. G. Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of No. 95; R. W. G. R. G. L. U. S., Robt. A. Lamberton, of No. 169.

During the day 214 members were admitted to the Grand Lodge.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to pay any of our Bills for Professional Services except upon our own receipt.

J. & P. D. PERCHMENT.

East Liberty, May 20, 1870.

Old Homestead FOR SALE,

OF S. M'CLEAN, ESQ., DECEASED,

Situated on Fifth avenue, between Bellefield and Shady Side Churches, on line of Oakland Railway, and eight minutes walk to either Shady or Shady Side Stations, Pennsylvania Central Railroad. House contains 9 finished Rooms and Cellar, and Lot 80 feet front by 135 feet deep, which includes all Central drugs, Choice Grapery, Fruit, &c., &c.

PRICE, $12,000.

ALSO,

LOTS.

Adjoining Lots of 60 to 80 feet front, some 250 feet deep, and improved with the best variety of Bearing Fruit Trees. The above will be sold in a whole or parcels to suit customers.

ALSO,

CITY PROPERTY

Corner Lot, 25 feet front on Grant street, corner of Diamond Alley, and running back to Virgin alley (12 feet wide) about 100 feet, on which is erected a two story Frame Dwellings. PRICE $12,500 or $500 per foot front. This is most desirable property for investing purposes, being only a short distance from the Post Office, Court House, Passenger Railroad Depot, corner Seventh and Grant streets, below.

ALSO,

FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

A fine large second hand Fire proof Safe, double door, for sale cheap. Inquire of

S. M'CLEAN & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 57 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF J. W. BARKER & CO., having been heretofore dissolved by the death of the late James W. Barker, the Administrators of the Estate of the late James W. Barker, deceased, by and with the consent of the other partners, have sold the balance of the stock on hand to No. 59 Market street, and will continue the Business to A. D. McKee, C. Murphy and James B. Barr, who will use the same firm name of McKee, Murphy & Co. We cordially recommend them to the customers and former patrons of the house.

ANNIE M. BARKER, Administratrix,
(By her Attorney, Stephen Barker).
STEPHEN BARKER, Administrator.

May 17, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

We, the undersigned, A. D. McKee, C. Murphy, and James B. Barr, have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dry Goods Business

IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PA., and having taken the Stock on hand and Night Time and Interest in the business of the late firm of J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street, in said city, will conduct and carry on the business on our own account.

A. D. McKEE,
C. MURPHY,
JAMES B. BARR.

May 17, 1870.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of J. W. Barker & Co., are requested to make immediate payment of the same to Messrs. McKee, Murphy & Co., or either of the said partners, successors to the late firm of J. W. Barker & Co., who only are authorized to collect the same. All accounts not immediately settled will be put in suit.

ANNIE M. BARKER, Administratrix,
(By her Attorney, Stephen Barker),
STEPHEN BARKER, Administrator.

May 18, 1870. tf

FRUITS.

PRUNES.
5 casks prime Turkey.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
500 boxes prime Messina Oranges,
1,000 boxes prime Messina Lemons.

CURRANTS.
30 casks choice New.

DATES.
50 mats choice Dates.

RAISINS.
300 boxes prime Layers.

CHERRIES.
10 barrels Imported Cherries.

FIGS.
500 drums prime Figs,
200 boxes extra prime Figs.

OYSTERS.
300 cases Cove Oysters.

FOR SALE BY

Reymer & Brothers,

126, 128 AND 130 WOOD STREET.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST LINE To the Southwest.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC *Railroad Company,*

Is now opened to Springfield, 241 miles southwest from St. Louis, and the track is being rapidly pushed forward to and from that point. Passenger Trains leave St. Louis for Springfield as follows, daily, Sundays excepted: Mail at 7 A. M., reaching Springfield at 2 P. M.; Express at 4:05 P. M., reaching Springfield at 12:45 P. M. The Southwest Limited Company's fine Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run connectingly at Springfield, Carthage, Mt. Vernon, Sarcoxie, Baxter, Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, and all points in Western Arkansas, Texas and the Indian Territory.

The Company's lands, 1,000,000 acres, carefully selected by its land experts, via rail and wagon, for sale at the company's Land Office, Seventh street, for all principal points in the Southwest. Through time, via St. Louis, to Fort Smith, 48 hours; to Fort Worth, 72 hours.

Prompt dispatch given to all freight. For rates and information apply to the Company's Agent at seventh and Pine streets, Kansas, or to General Office, corner Walnut and Sixth streets.

W. H. PATRIARCHE,
Superintendent.

REMOVAL.

E. Edmundson & Son, UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS, DE LAINE, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES and Latest Branch Designs, WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES, SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds constantly on hand. Anybody wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hair Folding Spring Bed, no taking out to clean Bed head.

Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAB SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS COMFORTS, BLACK HAIR, FEATHERS, &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

John Stevenson's Sons & Co

93 MARKET STREET,

THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH, PITTSBURGH.

Respectfully inform the public that they have made large additions to their stock, and are now prepared to furnish all the latest novelties in Jewelry Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. They have constantly on hand

Sterling Silver Table Ware,
Sterling Silver Fancy Pieces, in cases,
Corbaci Manufacturing Co.'s celebrated Nickel Silver Flat-ed Ware,
Best quality White Metal Plated Ware,
10 kt. and silver American Watches,
Fine grades of the Swiss Watch,
Fine Jewelry in all its branches,
Precious Stones.

Besides Table Cutlery, Bronzes, French Clocks, Fans, and Fancy Goods usual in their line.

Fine Watches repaired and regulated with special care by skillful and experienced workmen.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any Goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

DRUGGISTS.

R. M. Snodgrass,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Makes a Specialty of Compounding Pure Drugs.

GENERAL DEALER IN

PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, SPONGES AND TOILET GOODS.

A full line of PATENT MEDICINES always on hand.

Careful attention given to Physicians' and Family Receipts.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons visiting BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county Penna., will do well to call on

Dr. W. J. McKnight & Bro., Druggists,

CLEMENTS HOUSE,

Where they can be at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS also, BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices FANCY NOTIONS &c.

Prescriptions filled at all hours.

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL can always be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly

DR. FAHRNEY'S CELEBRATED

Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

Established in 1780. An Alterative and Cathartic Combined, or a Tonic and a Purge. Highly recommended for all chronic or old standing diseases. This medicine is purely vegetable and is entirely free from mercury, as all blood purifiers it cannot be excelled. This medicine can be taken with benefit in all cases, from a boil cold to a violent fever, from a finger cut to a bad case of scrofula or cancer. Infants can take it as well as the aged and feeble, and act readily where it is known. It is now for sale by all druggists.

Prepared by Dr. F. Fahrney's Bro's & Co., Warrenboro, Pa., and W. Lockwood in Reading, Pa.

W. B. BRILL, Druggist,

No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa.

And by Druggists generally.

EXPLOSIONS FROM PETROLEUM

CRYSTAL — LIVINGSTON BROS. — PETROLEUM WORKS — PITTSBURGH

AVOIDED.

The many accidents which have occurred of late, throughout the country, by the use of cheap and adulterated Petroleum, have prompted us to present an article to the public which can be relied upon as absolutely safe.

Our present brand "Crystal" has enjoyed a reputation both at home and abroad for many years, second to none. We have never had one single instance of complaint, but the general demand by the public to have an article which is, beyond the possibility of a doubt, safe and reliable, induces us to offer our new Brand.

Incolumitas!

It will stand a fire test of 125 deg. Fahrenheit, which is 15 deg. more than the U. S. Law requires. It can be had in five gallon patent Tin Cans, with patent Nozzles; one or two cans in a case, each Can hermetically sealed.

The Nozzle cannot be removed or opened without detection, which gives perfect assurance to the consumer that the Oil is pure and unadulterated, as it left the Works.

A Liberal Allowance made for empty Cans, returned in good condition.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE!

LIVINGSTON BROTHERS,

93 WATER ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. O. BOX 797.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, ... 9
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Office, No. 167 First avenue.

Iron City College

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

An Institution for the thorough instruction of young and middle-aged men in all branches of a Practical Business Education.

Students Can Enter at Any Time.

For Circulars containing full information, address the Principals,

SMITH & COWLEY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ten Thousand Dollars Cash AND TEN ACRES OF LAND,

Are offered by the citizens of HUBBARD, OHIO, as a bonus to any good Company

To Build a Rolling Mill

IN THEIR TOWN. This town has every natural advantage, being well located, good shipping facilities and the best Coal in inexhaustible quantities. For particulars address E. M. McGILLIN, Sharon Pa., or E. JACKSON, Hubbard, Ohio.

PLANTS, PLANTS.

CHOICE

Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, &c., &c.

A large stock for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

112 Smithfield street.

INSURANCE.

THE BUFFALO Fire and Marine INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, - - - -	$304,222 50
Surplus over all Liabilities, Reinsurance and Capital as per Report of N. Y. Insurance Superintendent, - - - -	87,665 00

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$106,510 60
U. S. Bonds, market value	171,122 50
N. Y. State Bonds, do	24,090 00
R. R. Bonds, market value	52,680 00
Bonds and Mortgages - -	85,909 78
Real Estate - - - - -	12,000 00
Bills Receivable - - - -	5,242 53
Due from Agents - - -	10,534 38
Salvage - - - - - - -	1,900 00
Due from other Companies	5,000 00
Other Assets - - - - -	10,040 07
	$485,029 86

S. S. JEWETT, President.
J. M. RICHMOND, Vice President.
WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.
THOS. P. SEARS, Assistant Secretary.

Swearingen & McCandless, AGENTS,

No. 94 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

National Insurance Company

OFFICE IN THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

COR. FEDERAL ST. AND THE DIAMOND,

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JNO. BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

JNO. A. MYLER, JAS. L. GRAHAM, JNO. BROWN, Jr., O. H. P. WILLIAMS, JAS. LOCKHART, ROBT. LEA, THOS. GEO. GERST, JNO. THOMPSON, JOS. MYERS, C. C. BOYLE, JACOB KOPP, JOS. McNAUGHER.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL ..... $175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—N. E. CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL, ... President.
JNO. McDEVITT ..... Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY ..... Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Ag

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.
Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Five Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S.
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 20, 1870.

We alluded in a brief paragraph a few weeks since to the magnificent and elegant banking building that have recently been erected on Fourth avenue, on a most superb and magnificent scale. These structures are ornaments to the city, and impart a metropolitan appearance to that portion of the town. Prominent among these new and beautiful buildings is the banking house of James T. Brady & Co. The noble structure now in course of erection will form a fitting and appropriate finish to the enhancement of the architectural beauty of the city, occupies the site of the old established house, at which the firm have acquired an enviable reputation as one of the most reliable bankers. It has a front on Wood street of forty feet and a depth of sixty feet running parallel with and fronting Fourth avenue, the corner being rounded off gracefully, to lend effect to the general proportions. From the pavement to the roof it is sixty-four feet high.

The basement, surrounded on the street fronts by an area, is 10 feet high in the clear. The first story, 16 feet, second, 14 feet, third, 12 feet 10 inches, and the fourth is 11 feet 9 inches, all in the clear. The floor of the office is raised nine feet above the pavement. The walls of the basement are of stone, the outside surfaces of which are rock faced, the stone being constructed mainly of brick, faced with pressed brick, with rock-faced stone belts built in at regular intervals, and extending around the two fronts. Besides these bands, there is a massive belt course running around the building at every story. The window heads are also formed of alternate belts of stone and brick, ornamented by moulded stone tablets. The two fronts are surmounted by a heavy bracket cornice. The main door, which is at the centre of the Fourth avenue front, and also the entrance on the Wood street front, are flanked by pilasters, have cut stone frames around the entire opening.

The banking room occupied by Messrs. Brady & Co., is perfectly adapted, for the purposes for which it has been designed. The floors are inlaid with black walnut and yellow pine, which, all the desks, railings and counters are of solid black walnut trimmed with ash. The counters are elaborately carved. The vaults are of the most approved pattern, and is one of the staunchest fire and burglary proof depositaries in the city. Within the vaults, in front of a massive iron screen and both made of steel and iron, and armed with impregnable bolts and bars, are the safe deposit boxes, of which there are 500 in number, having an average thickness of five inches. We venture the assertion that no banking house in the world could be more safe. In the rear of the main banking room is the private consultation room, and adjoining that is the room for the accountancy of the firm. As a whole the building is a model of architectural beauty, and reflects credit upon both architects and builders.

The house of James T. Brady Co. may be ranked among the oldest banking institutions in the city. The house was originally established in 1836, by Samuel Jones, and continued up to December, 1868, by S. Jones & Co. In that James T. Brady & Co. succeeded the latter, as the firm name now stands, and from the commencement, reaches as far back as 1836.

To-day the firm stands second to none in the country in the matters of financial management and reputation, and justly so in view of its especial y commends itself to the confidence of the public.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	107	107
U. S. Bonds '62	112	112¼
U. S. Bonds '64	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds '65	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds, new	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '67	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '68	111¼	111¼
10-40s	107	107
Coupons	107	107

—James T. Brady & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day: Coupl. '81, 107½; Bonds, 107½; 62's, 112½; 64's, 110½; 65's, 111½; January and July, 65, 111½; do January and July, 67, 111½; do January and July, 68, 111½; Central Pacific, 102½; Currency Pacific, 102½.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kerr's Stock Rooms, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 20, 1870.	10	10	11	12	12	1	2	3
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York Central	101½	101½	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
New Jersey Central	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Erie	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Reading	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
North Central	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
Michigan Southern	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Illinois Central	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago and North Western	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Do. preferred	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
Do. preferred	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Tol. and Wab.	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Do. pe ferred	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Alton	114	114½	114	114	114	114	114	114
Ohio and Miss.	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Do. preferred	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Pacific Mail	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Wells, Fargo & Co.	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
American M. U. Ex	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
U. S. Express	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that the almost entire community of tax-payers are not only disappointed, but indignant, at the shape in which Mr. Schenck, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has reported to the House a bill to reduce internal taxes. It proposes, as is claimed, a reduction of thirty-three millions on internal taxation, and yet retains the income tax at the old rate of five per cent. We do not often shown the inequalities, injustice, and downright outrages resulting from this law, that we shall now put in force, as we did when it was first passed. It is, in fact, unjustifiable, and wholly unnecessary so it is odious. The Treasury does not require the money that to gratuitously give up to the wealthy classes of the country. Nor is the public credit or the business of the country improved by the continuance of this law, contrary. Business is hurt more by check by the income tax law than by any other one cause besides, and the law of necessity operates to the injury of those interested in its assessment and collection. After months of discussion and talk on the subject, the indications now favor the conclusion that the reported bill will be amended in Committee of the Whole, so as to suit the popular wish. The alterations proposed in the old law are of a character to command success, and remove the highly objectionable inquisitorial principle remaining in it. Members of Congress who have not already studied the subject, and who would show such a manifest disregard of the popular wish in this matter, may learn, on the coming elections, that there is that in the people's power to correct this great wrong, and on no question have we recollection of a more determinant disposition to exercise it.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY EVENING, May 20, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—The market remains quiet, with a fair jobbing demand for the season. As the rush of the spring trade is over, business has settled down to its old channels. The weather of chain-gang every January. The grocery trade opened on Friday morning prohibited no material change in the atmosphere. The demand for the leading articles was not brisk. Sales were restricted principally to the wants of the home market. Reports from and provisions—the market was steady with a inquiry for most descriptions. Holders were firm in their views, and not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The stock in the market is not a large one. Flour—Market steady with a good jobbing and export demand. Previous prices were fairly maintained. The mills report a fair amount of activity and orders the wholesome. The receipts and stock on hand were light. Some of our large operators received an Eastern order for 20 barrels of a favorite brand. This speaks well for the brand and the party who sells it. Groceries—The demand was below the average, and prices remain about as on change. The season has been a long and an active one, and we hope a profitable one for the parties interested. The following are the wholesale prices current of to-day:

ASHES.—The season for activity is over. The sales for some time past have been limited. Sales of pearls at 6½@7c; seconds, 5½@6c. Pots are getting very scarce at 6@6½c. Sales of pearls, in small lots, at $1 75@2 00 per 100 lbs. The receipts have not been large.

BEANS.—We have nothing new to note. The demand is up to the needs for the domestic trade only. We are receiving some of extra size, and command $2 50@2 75 per bushel.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Prices remain at 10@10½ per gallon.

BRANDY.—The market was not an active one; we are reminded sales from store were $5 50; No. 1 at $5 40; No. 2 at $5 30; common at $5 20; pure apple brandy at $5 50@6 00. The demand was limited for the purposes, prices nominal at $2 50@3 00 per gallon.

BUTTER.—The demand was limited and prices were droopy. Sales were reported at 18@20c for choice; 16@17c for fair to good; packing stock, 12@14c.

CHEESE.—The demand is still an active one, the trade being confined to the wants of the home trade. Sales of factory at 13@13½c; cheddars, 14c.

CANNED GOODS.—The market exhibited but little change. Sales were scattered around at quotations.

BROOM CORN.—Market dull and prices unchanged. Sales were reported at 6@7c.

BITUMEN.—The market is better dropped with the season, with plenty of orders and but very few with rates. Sales of fresh mill were reported at 20@22c. In inferior lots were not wanted. The receipts were very moderate.

CORN.—The market was firm with a fair trade demand. Prices were unchanged and tending upward. We are reported sales of 10,000 bushels, from five hands.

CORN MEAL.—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common reported at the usual rates. Choice was in request for all grades of corn meal. Sales of 500 bushels Bolting Meal, since two days, sold at 2 35, and rye retailing from 75 to 90c per bushel, as to quality.

FEATHERS.—The market continues a supply in excess of the demand. Prices are nominal. Sales unchanged on all grades of feathers. Quite some fresh arrivals of feathers from the west and south. Sales of mixed at 50@55c; mixed geese at 60@65c; white geese at 70@75c; white duck at 80@85c.

FLAXSEED.—The market ruled firm with a fair trade demand. Prices are unchanged. Sales of 1,000 bushels were reported at $1 80@1 85 per bushel.

FISH.—The market is quiet and unchanged. We have no sales to report. The following are the wholesale prices for round into from $5 00 to 5 50; Mackerel, No. 1, $18 00@19 00; No. 2 do $15 00@16 00; No. 3 do $12 00@13 00; Herring, scaled, $7 00@8 00; Herring, No. 1 $5 50@6 00; No. 2 do $4 50@5 00; Trout, No. 1 $6 00@6 50; No. 2 do $5 00@5 50; Trout, No. 3 $4 00@4 50; Salmon, No. 1 $7 00@7 50; Baltimore herring per box $1 00@1 25.

GRAIN.—The market was less active. The demand was below the average. Prices ruled lower. Sales were: Oats, 1,000 sacks, for seed, at 60c; Corn, 1,000 sacks, 60 sacks, 70c. The current rates were: Wheat—The mills are purchasing and will continue to do so for the eastern part of the State at $1 80@2 00 per bushel for winter, $1 75@1 78; white, $1 75@1 80 per bush. Oats not on active; prices are less and will continue to do so for the eastern part of the State at $1 80@2 00 per bushel for winter, $1 75@1 78; white, $1 75@1 80 per bush. Oats not on active; prices are less and will continue to do so for the eastern part of the State at 50@52c; sales of store lots were reported at 55@60c per bushel. Corn—The demand has fallen off, and the demand continues light; ear is quoted at 60@65c, and shelled 70@75c per bushel. Rye—Sales for some time have been limited; prices, however are unchanged, with sales of occasional sales at 70@80c for spring.

FEATHERS.—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 55@60c; mixed beds, 50@55c.

SALT.—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 00@1 05; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

HAY.—The market remains dull. Sales were reported as in a way of prices ranging from $12, $ 00@18.

PEAS.—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 80@2 00 p bushel.

RAGS.—The demand was moderate. We quote as follows: Prime to superior cassimere and both made of wool, 4@4½c; mixed do, 3@3½c; fine flannel, 3@3½c; common do, 2@2½c; mixed rags, 1½@2c; shoddy, 1@1½c; bagging, 2½@3c; bleached muslin, 4@4½c; unbleached do, 3@3½c; blue cotton, 2½@3c; mixed do, 1½@2

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Arnstal, Arthur, New York, N. Y.	
Bullard, Major W., New York, N. Y.	
Jones, E. L., Baltimore, Md.	
Jones, E. S., Baltimore, Md.	
Wilson, Robert, Grimsby, Pa.	
Young, Dr. H. S., Uniontown, Pa.	

HARD CHANCE.—Notice advertisement at St. Clair Hotel this day.

DEAD.—Mike Ward, the well known scenic artist, died on Thursday and was buried yesterday.

WM. NELSON, manufacturer of stained, enameled and embossed glass, 23 Market street. The finest work done in the country.

DEPUTY FIRE MARSHAL.—S. T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendant of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, has been appointed Deputy Fire Marshal for Allegheny county.

DESIGNS and estimates furnished at the shortest notice for churches, public buildings and private residences by Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street.

WIFE BEATERS.—James O'Connor was fined $25 and costs by Mayor Brush, yesterday, for beating his wife. Barney Duffey was charged with a similar offense, by his wife, Sarah, but he did not fare so well, being sentenced to the Workhouse for thirty days.

DISORDERLY HALL.—Twelve young ladies, in company with a number of men, went to an "house fly" ball in East Liberty, at a prominent hotel, on Thursday evening, and danced all night. They all got drunk and became very much demoralized.

DISEASED MEAT CASES.—Meat Inspector Lindsey yesterday instituted suit before Mayor Brush, charging Peter Miller and John Cypnert with selling diseased meat. The parties have been notified of the charge, and will have a hearing in due time.

EXCEPTION OF GEN. MEADE.—There will be a meeting of members of the Western Division of Pennsylvania Reserves, at the office of Messrs. Swearingen & McCandless, at eight o'clock this evening, to make arrangements to give Gen. Meade a fitting reception on the occasion of his visit to this city on Decoration Day.

WE call the attention of our readers to the announcement elsewhere that the Rev. J. B. McBride will occupy the pulpit of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, on Sabbath evening. Mr. McBride leaves this city early in the week, and this will be the last opportunity his many friends in this city will have of hearing him.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Alexander Clark, of the First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, starts on Monday next on a trip to California, to be absent until July. He goes for health and recreation. He will preach in Omaha, Nebraska, and his pulpit will be supplied during his absence by Rev. Daniel Sutlidge, of the *Christian Radical*.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.—Ornamental, enameled, flocked and tinted glass for churches and dwellings. Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street.

RESIGNATION.—Mr. T. O'Leary has resigned the responsible position which he held in the freight department of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to enter into the hardware business at Parker's, Mo. O'Leary is one of the best organization for tact, energy and social qualities, and is bound to succeed in the path he has entered upon.

THE COUNTY TAXES.—Major Donnilon, the County Treasurer, having been comfortably installed in his new office, to the addition to the Court House, and having received the distinguished honor of being appointed to receive and receipt for county taxes. An abatement of five per cent. is allowed to those who pay within the next four weeks. Now is the best time to attend to this business.

OLD HATS MADE NEW.—A fashionable hat now costs from eight to ten dollars, and the fashions change so rapidly, that gentlemen are unable to "wear out" their old hats. Mr. George L. Troupe, No. 65 Fifth avenue, remodels old hats, and makes them over in fashionable style at less than half the cost of a new hat. Gentlemen who have old ties on hand should make a note of this.

CADETS.—The "Duquesne Grays Cadets," is the name of an organization composed of the male members of the first grammar class of the Fourth ward public school. Following are the officers: Captain, Master George Porter; First Lieutenant, Master J. Moore, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Master Will Kramer; Secretary, Master George Vollansbee. On Decoration Day they will make their first appearances.

Y. M. C. A.—Rev. Leonard will preach a sermon under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, to young men, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, in the Methodist Church, corner Seventh avenue and Smithfield street. Seats free. The young men will be invited. The lecture, "A lawyer's view of the Bible, will be delivered by H. Buttner Swope of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms on Tuesday evening, May 24th.

AQUATIC.—On Friday of next week, 27th inst., there will be a four-oared boat race on the Seven rivers, Annapolis, between a picked crew of middies at the Naval School and a picked crew of the Schuylkill boat clubs. Each boat is to row on its own courses mile and a half, and turn around a stake boat, so that there cannot be any boating. The Philadelphians are being trained by Henry Coulter, the Pittsburgh oarsman.

WM. NELSON, 23 Market street, will furnish to order side lights, skylights, church, hall, boat, and all kinds of ornamental window, ground, enameled and flock glass. Jobbing of all kinds done promptly.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—John Orr, a brakesman on a freight train on the Pan Handle Railroad, was yesterday morning so severely injured that it is probable that he will not recover. As the train was rounding the curve near Chartiers station, by some means he fell off and was thrown with great violence, and his skull fractured. He was taken to his home in Allegheny city, and received medical attention.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.—It is stated that a joint stock company is formed in the Seventeenth ward, to build a market house. Thirty-five thousand dollars is said to be already subscribed, and the project is in the hands of energetic and influential citizens, and is rapidly assuming shape. The market house is to be in the neighborhood of Forty-third street or Butler, that locality presenting great advantages, owing to the Pennsylvania railroad crossing from the North side.

THE STATE MECHANICS' LICENSES.—There is a difference of opinion between the county and city Treasurers, as to which should receive the state mercantile licenses from business men residing in the city. The county Treasurer has had the collection in his hands, but the county Treasurer contends that he is required to give bonds for the safe keeping of the moneys received from this source, he should have control of them. The question will come up for decision in the Common Pleas, on a stated case.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION.—Depot Master Butler, the gentlemanly official at the Union Depot, was yesterday presented, on the occasion of his birthday, with a magnificent moss agate ring. The presentation was made on behalf of the conductors and other friends by Conductor John Roth, who referred in appropriate terms to the high estimation in which Mr. Butler was held by those connected with the presentation was made, as well as by the public generally. The ring is an elegant one, and taken by surprise, he responded in appropriate terms.

THE ARCHERY and most elaborate dodges in color and execution are to be seen at Wm. Nelson's glass staining establishment, No. 23 Market street.

THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS.—We learn from Edward Potts, Esq., Private Secretary to President Garrett, that the party will leave this morning, on Mansfield, for Sandusky, and thence to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, in the great West. Mr. Garrett expressed himself as highly pleased with what he heard and saw in Pittsburgh, and no doubt not that he will be welcomed home in a manner worthy of a prince. We are under obligations to Mr. Potts for courtesies we were glad to accept, and as a gentleman familiar with the routine of newspaper life—for courtesies extended to us in having shelves and other matters connected with the visit of Mr. Garrett.

COMPANY F, DUQUESNE GRAYS.—A meeting was held at Turner Hall last evening for the purpose of electing officers for Company F, Duquesne Grays. Mr. L. Reehrt was called to the chair and stated the object of the meeting, after which the following officers were elected:

Captain—Louis Hager.
First Lieutenant—L. Reehrt.
Second Lieutenant—George Neubert.
Orderly Sergeant—Fred. Dierst.
Treasurer—W. Hammyer.
Secretary—H. Hammyer.

Captain Miller, of the Hugh Zouaves, addressed the company in German, and the newly elected officers, after which Colonel Campbell made a brief speech, congratulating the company upon its fine appearance.

WM. NELSON, No. 23 Market street, will furnish plain or tinted enameled glass in lost sash, properly cemented and with the necessary fastenings ready for putting in the frames at the lowest prices.

Plants, Seeds and Garden Ornaments.

The Messrs. Dreer, of Philadelphia, the extensive seedsmen and florists, have transacted a very large business in seeds, plants and garden embellishments during the present season, and their stock is nearly exhausted at this time. Their large and beautiful green houses at Oakland have been visited by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, and there is no more attractive or interesting place in the city. For an hour or two in spare and recreating no place at which they can find so much pleasure as in the selection of flowering plants. At their warehouse, No. 12 Second street, opposite the Postoffice, all kinds of seeds, plants, shrubs, evergreens, garden ornaments, etc., can be ordered, and all orders are filled promptly and satisfactorily.

PITTSBURGH STAINED GLASS WORKS.—Wm. Nelson, 23 Market street, is prepared to furnish promptly orders for ornamental or plain glass.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Arrest of J. Henry Miller.

J. Henry Miller, formerly connected with the business department of various papers of this city, and at one time business manager of the *Daily Workingmen's Advocate*, was yesterday arrested for forgery and committed to jail for trial. The information was made by Mr. I. J. Albrecht, and alleges that "J. Henry Miller did feloniously forge and counterfeit the names of Keppel & Caldwell, and did feloniously purporting to be a check or order on the City Bank for the sum of $50, made payable to the order of the said J. Henry Miller; and that he did pass the same on deponent, receiving the full amount of the check or order, namely $50, for the check of Keppel & Caldwell."

Miller was arrested yesterday afternoon by officer Monk, of the Mayor's police, and taken before Alderman O'Donnell. He waived a hearing, and in default of $2,000 bail was committed for court.

STAINED GLASS equal in brilliancy of color or artistic taste in design to the productions of the old masters. Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Reception of President Garrett at Uniontown—Speech of Hon. Andrew Stewart, and reply of Mr. Garrett.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we gave an extended report of the excursion of John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, over the line of the Connellsville Railroad to Uniontown, with such other matters in connection with the visit as were of public interest. To-day, through the courtesy of Mr. Edward Potts, Private Secretary of Mr. Garrett, we are enabled to give the address of welcome, which was delivered by Hon. Andrew Stewart, and the reply. They are as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Mr. Garrett, and Gentlemen—I am requested, on the spur of the moment, to welcome you on behalf of our citizens to Uniontown, and to congratulate you on the prospect of so near a completion of the Connellsville road, for which some of us have been laboring since 1853, when the first appropriation was made, by which we will become able to reach the region of the capital in about half the time it now takes. For these great benefits we feel, sir, that we are more indebted to you than to any other man, and I may truly say to all other men; for, considering the many obstacles and discouragements, and wonderful progress and changes recall those early days and valued friendships, the personal friendship of Senator Sloan, Judge Cumberland, Despeau and restores those bonds of mutual interest, and the present and the great one that will follow. For it is to use this as the best means advantageous route, and I have no doubt of your determination with the executive officers of the road to meet promptly and pleasantly to all, as in former times. You remember the many years ago when I first felt in this line. It was his view, sir, that originally this should have been, as the shortest and best line, the line of the railroad from Baltimore to the West.

The city of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio road have prospered, and great lines extend in all directions, from Baltimore through Virginia to the South, through Ohio and Kentucky to Cincinnati, through Ruhlade to Columbus and Sandusky, and by the Central Ohio road through your region to Pittsburgh and the great northwest, not able to her strength and resources, and with a population and commercial future more brilliant and great than her most sanguine friends have ever dared to hope.

I left Pittsburgh this morning and for the first time passed over the line, and witnessed the wonderful natural resources of the region and its vast and varied resources. It is only since the completion of the railroad that I became all your interests to advance and prosper. It has required, sir, all your influence and that of your friends, and my friends, and the whole route, who have labored with you for so long a period, to overcome and antagonisms of rival interests, and enable you to achieve your rights to a road, the economy and necessity of which nature has made so plain.

Baltimore has enlarged to be a city of the first class and possesses many commercial advantages. Its splendid steamships from Europe bring thousands of emigrants annually to our shores, and it is the nearest port to the rapidly increasing rapidly. It has regular lines of steamers, also, to Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Charleston, Havana, New Orleans, Boston and New York. The commercial facilities of Baltimore are unsurpassed, and soon be at the service of your people. You will save the cost of more than one hundred miles of transportation, and the delays and the uncertainties of shipments at Baltimore, will add to the wealth and prosperity of your farmers, manufacturers and your merchants. The inexhaustible mineral wealth of your country will be developed as it never has been before, and be effectively developed.

You may well be pleased that several important branch roads will soon be built to give neighboring towns the advantage of this route, and I have no doubt that the Fairmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, the nearest point to Baltimore and the agricultural regions in the world, you will have two complete and continuous lines of railroad from Wheeling, and the Ohio river to Baltimore and Washington City on the tides of the Atlantic.

With renewed and hearty congratulations and expressions of sincere welcome, on this your first visit, and your last—visit, I will detain you no longer.

REMARKS OF MR. GARRETT.

President Garrett, responding to Mr. Stewart, said:

I am much honored, as the representative of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, by receiving from you, sir, on behalf of your citizens this very cordial reception. I recognize, sir, that your service, as an advocate of the construction of this great road, has extended through nearly half a century. I have been struck by your earnest and unwavering zeal and anxiety that you might be spared to see this grand railroad line from the head of the Ohio to the head of the Chesapeake organized in the interests of your State and people. I appreciate the pleasure, from your historic connection with the work, of receiving from yourself congratulations, on my first visit by the railway to your rich and beautiful region, upon the eve of the completion of the work.

I trust you, sir, and your venerable friends whom I see around me, may not only live to see the completion of the road, but the magic rapidity of development that will certainly follow the completion of the line.

You, sir, and others present remember that before railroads were built, this whole country, through the valley of the Juniata and the great commercial interchanges with Baltimore, and I have no doubt of your influence with the men of my father, my brother and myself in my early business experience, held the most agreeable relations, and where our personal friendships recall those early days and valued friendships.

The connection of the Baltimore and Ohio road to Cumberland reopens and restores those bonds of mutual interest, and the present and the great one that will follow. For it is to use this as the best most advantageous route, and I have no doubt of your determination with the executive officers of Baltimore that we meet promptly and pleasantly to all, as in former times.

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TROUBLE WITH A TAILOR.

A Man Cannot Get a Pair of Pants to Fit Him and So Sues His Tailor for False Pretenses—The Tailor Required to Give Bail for Court.

A rather singular case was brought before Justice McAdams, of the Fourteenth ward, on Thursday, it being a case of false pretenses, in which a certain fashionable tailor of this city figured as defendant, and an equally fashionable young man as prosecutor.

The facts of the case are about as follows. The young man a few weeks since determined to procure a new pair of pants and called on the tailor, stating that he was desirous of obtaining a pair and wanted them made in the height of fashion, but that he was afflicted with a huge bunion on one of his legs, and wanted the new articles cut in such a manner as not to interfere with his personal comfort, or destroy the symmetrical appearance of his limbs. The tailor undertook the job, and in due time—say a week or two days the pants were furnished with allowance made for the bunion. The young man took them home and found to his disgust that the latter was a failure both as regards comfort and artistic effect. The tailor made some further alterations and the young man was again furnished a few days, but returning again and insisted on having a new pair made, and announced himself as ready to pay all demands, and the tailor, nothing loth, took the order and his time to take those infernal ill shaped limbs of his out of the store and get fitted elsewhere. The young man left and the next thing the tailor knew he was before the police magistrate charged with obtaining fifteen dollars and a half on credit to answer a charge of false pretenses. Same business cases in this city are sometimes strange ones.

PARALYSIS.

A Woman is Brought Before an Alderman on a Charge of Assault and Battery and Becomes Insensible.

Alderman Johnson, of the Fifteenth ward, on Thursday had a rather singular case at his office. One Richard Monahan preferred a charge of assault and battery against his wife Elizabeth, alleging that the two had lived unhappily for some time past, and that he found it impossible to get along with his wife as she insisted upon coming home at all hours and creating a disturbance, and finally attacked him with a broom and beat him in a violent manner. As a last resort he made the information and an abstract of Mrs. Monahan was arrested and the hearing was to take place Thursday morning at the station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The three boys charged with the larceny were arrested, but were released on bail to appear at the hearing. Mrs. Monahan was also arrested, and the case postponed until the recovery of the defendant.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas S. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, on Monday, May 20, 1870:

John B. Jones et al. to Thomas Jones, May 1, 1869; sixty-five perches of land on Second street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh. $1,000

C. L. Krehan, administrator to Christian Reisely, May 19, 1870; one acre and one hundred and six perches of land, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh. $2,000

John Nicola to Barbara Schouts, January 1, 1870; lot twenty-five by ninety-four feet on Dwellers street, Pittsburgh. $1,600

George Parker to Hartley & Marshall, March 1, 1870; one and under seven perches of land in Lawrenceville. $1,200

C. H. Lowe to Isaac Cook, July 1, 1868; one hundred and thirty-four feet by one hundred and thirty feet, Lowe's plan, South Fayette township. $200

M. Voegtly, et al., to Henry Geyer, May 13, 1870; three lots of ground in West's plan, Allegheny, with buildings. $1,200

Henry Geyer to Thomas Lutz, May 13, 1870; twenty-two by ninety-three feet. Central street, Allegheny, with buildings. $2,500

Henry Geyer to Carl Allnredt, May 13, 1870; twenty-two by eighty-three feet, Center street, with buildings. $2,300

John F. Hartley to Lutz & Walz, May 5, 1870; twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet on Bank lane, Allegheny, with buildings. $1,000

Wm. McCain to Conrad Kunkle, September 28, 1869; fifty by ninety feet in Boyd & Allen's plan, Boyntown. $600

GIVEN SATISFACTION.—Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street, makes it a point to render satisfaction. He warrants all his work.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Fourth Stated Meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute, at Hazelwood, Twenty-Third Ward—Proceedings Last Evening.

The fourth stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute was held in the Christian Chapel, Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, commencing last evening. The spacious church edifice was filled to repletion, the beautiful weather having the effect of bringing out nearly all the teachers of the city schools, members of the Central Board, Allegheny Quarterly, and a number of invited guests.

The meeting was called to order at a quarter past seven o'clock, by George J. Luckey, Esq., City Superintendent, after which a class of children from the Oakland sub-district school, led by Prof. Slack, of the Allegheny Quartette Club, sang a beautiful song. The fifth Mass was rendered in white dresses, wore handsome sashes, and sang with fine effect.

"SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS."

Prof. C. B. Wood, of the Central High School, was then introduced. He delivered a very able and carefully prepared address on the subject "School Buildings and their surroundings." He argued that handsome school buildings were the most important step to be considered in the education of the children. He would have the school house the village home of the children, and to have it such could only be done by beautifying and making it cheerful. Besides a good building would be better taken care of than an old one. He thought that the school house should be airy and well lighted; sun light would cheer and also warm the children as wanted. It made their studies less of a drudgery. He would have school houses located by way of the country, where land could be seen could be had. The grounds should be ample and well laid out to increase the enjoyment, comfort and pleasure to the children, and to encourage the public school system. He then paid a handsome tribute to the many beautiful school houses in addition of dollars; and the Board of Education on the appreciating completion of the handsome Hazelwood building.

REMARKS OF MR. ANDERSON.

Prof. Hall then sang "Only a little flower," after which Mr. Luckey introduced Mr. Geo. H. Anderson, member of the Central Board from the Twenty-third ward. He felt a diffidence in speaking to such an intelligent audience. He was satisfied he could not teach them anything, and hence felt an embarrassment in coming before them. But as it had been assigned to him to extend the welcome of the citizens of the ward to the Institute, he did it in the most cheerful manner. He was glad to see the Institute in session in the Hazelwood school building, and he was sure in welcoming the Institute to Hazelwood, and not only this, but to the hospitality of the whole ward. He knew Mr. Anderson then stated that he had always been an advocate of the free school system, everyone he had known was in favor of it, and he was glad to see the Institute show the many advantages of the system. The Government and the Board of Control were complimented in glowing terms for their liberality in the support of the free schools.

The children of the Fifth Mass were called by their teacher, Mr. Stark, then sang "Morning's Ruddy Beam."

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Burtt then announced that the address on "School Buildings and their Surroundings," was now open for discussion. He then went on to say that no one set could educate the masses, and any one Church who thought they could do so did not mean education. He did not think the schools would be free long if they might be crippled by the opposition. And to detest this he hoped the schools would be made the best possible, because if this were done no party would dare to pull the system down. But good schools could not be had on less good second buildings were erected. In this city he regretted to say that this was not the case lately, and the fact had gone around all over the country that Pittsburgh was behind. The remark of Henry Ward Beecher, that "the country could not economize in the matter of school houses," he thought was true. It would be ruinous waste to economize. The speaker then referred to Hazelwood as one of the best school houses erected in the city, while giving the citizens credit for the handsome building, he could not help but feel disappointed that the ward lacked the handsome school building. He hoped that in a year this lack would be supplied.

Mr. Luckey lived that the opposition would break them down. Every teach them. Last year $120,000 had been appropriated in this district for school buildings, and $130,000 for the payment of salaries of teachers. He hoped that the sums for the next year would be larger. In fact he wanted to see a deep and lasting interest in the cause of good schools, school houses, &c. (Applause.)

OTHER EXERCISES.

Miss McCleary then read a select reading, choosing "The Battle of Waterloo" for her subject. The piece was rendered very forcibly and with fine effect. She was loudly applauded at the close of the reading.

Miss Hall then sang "No Sect in Heaven," she was loudly applauded, and in response read another fine selection, when she was again loudly applauded.

The children then sang "Merrily On" in fine style, after which a recess of five minutes was had.

The roll of the Institute was then called by the Secretary, Miss Hall, and a large number of the teachers of each responded.

Young Miss Hall then read a select essay on the subject of "The Educator's Work."

Mr. Burt stated that the discussion on the up-set for the evening would be limited to ten minutes on account of the scarcity of time, have to be postponed until next month.

Miss Jessie McCleary then recited the beautiful poem, "The Beautiful Snow."

Prof. Hall then sang "Who's humorous "count," which elicited considerable laughter and applause. The audience encored Mr. Hall sang "Blow the bugle, blow."

After a song by the children the Institute adjourned to meet at Fifth station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The three boys charged with the larceny were arrested, but were released on bail to appear at the hearing. Mrs. Monahan was also arrested, and the case postponed until the recovery of the defendant.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Nail Cutter Dies Suddenly in Shoenberger's Nail Factory in the Tenth Ward—The Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon about half past three o'clock a nail cutter, named Nicholas Wagner, died suddenly at Shoenberger's Nail Factory in the Tenth ward. Mr. Wagner had been at work during the day, and at about the time mentioned above he partook of water carried into the factory, and left one of the employees, and returning to his seat at his machine he suddenly fell off, striking his head against an iron scrap box, at his right hand. In his fall he struck his face against the box, and gather with his brother, Henry Wagner, rushed to his assistance, but in the course of three or four minutes he expired, and the men here of the firm ordered the men to cease work, and the body was taken to the residence of the deceased, on Eighteenth street. Every effort was made by employers and employees to save the man's life but all proved futile, and he passed away. His death was a shock and a source of regret to all who knew him.

About six o'clock last evening Alderman Donaldson proceeded to the late residence to the deceased.

Henry Wagner, brother of deceased, was sworn and testified that he worked in the mill, a short distance from the spot where Nicholas Wagner was at work. He noticed something water a few minutes before his brother; he thought he had been in poor health for some time, went for his assistance as soon as possible, but he expired in three or four minutes.

Joseph McCarthy, a cutter at a machine near the deceased, testified that he and Wagner and a man named Gallagher were working at a machine Wagner took a drink from the bucket of water, and drank a drink from the bucket of water, and set down at his machine, and almost instantly fell off, and expired in the time above stated.

Jos. Brown, another workman in the mill, testified to the same effect.

The jury after hearing the testimony, and examining the body of deceased returned a verdict that he came to his death from natural causes. It appears he was subject to heart disease and was discharged from the army on that account. He was a man about forty years of age and leaves a wife and two children, besides a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his sudden death.

SKILLED WORKMEN.—The best workmen, the best material, and the finest specimens of work are to be found at the Pittsburgh Stained Glass Works, 23 Market street.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Cartwright.]

TRESPASS AND ASSAULT.

Christ. Bolzinsip was arrested and held for a hearing on Monday, to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Mr. Conrad. The defendant is charged with having struck the latter over the head with a shovel, and generally mixed up with the affair both as regards comfort and artistic effect. The latter made some further alterations and the young man was again furnished a few days, but returning again and insisted on having a new pair made, and announced himself as ready to pay all demands, and the tailor, nothing loth, took the order and his time to take those infernal ill shaped limbs of his out of the store and get fitted elsewhere. The young man left and the next thing the tailor knew he was before the police magistrate charged with obtaining fifteen dollars and a half on credit to answer a charge of false pretenses. Same business cases in this city are sometimes strange ones.

BREAKING A WOMAN.

Wm. McIntyre was arrested for a very unmanly act—striking Mrs. Phillis Mills, who had gone to his house on some business, and pulling her out. Held for a hearing on Monday.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

QUARREL BETWEEN NEIGHBORS.

The Deputy Mayor was yesterday engaged for a considerable time investigating a quarrel between two neighbors who reside in adjoining houses in a back street in the Seventeenth ward. The two neighbors are females, and because involved in a quarrel Thursday afternoon. The occasion of the quarrel was that Mrs. A. entered the house of Mrs. B. and took possession of the latter's child, and refused to leave the premises. Mrs. B. returned a short time after, when Mrs. A. assaulted her, and struck her a severe blow on the face with her fist. The latter then went to Alderman Donaldson's office and had the former arrested, and brought into requisition. Mrs. B. then repaired to the Alderman's office and the result was that Mrs. A. was arrested and held for a hearing on a charge of disorderly conduct.

[Before Alderman Barker.]

B. F. Reynolds alleges that he has been made the victim of a love of aquatic sports among the youths of the Allegheny river, and that a skiff was stolen from him on Saturday last. Lewis Lesher and Edward Wardsworth. The skiff was valued at twenty-five dollars, and was taken from the station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The three boys charged with the larceny were arrested, but were released on bail to appear at the hearing held for a hearing to-day.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

DISORDERLY.

Mrs. Hagan paid a fine of three dollars and costs, for the privilege of abusing Kate Elliott.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

CROSS SUITS.

Charles Stoehr and Francis Moore had some kind of a difficulty, resulted in cross suits, one for assault and battery and the other for surety of the peace. The accused were held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

ON THE TRACK.

James McCoy was arrested and held for a hearing, on a charge of obstructing the track of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, and refusing to get off the track when properly notified to do so. Wm. H. Sproukhos was the prosecutor.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Despite the heat there was a large audience at the Opera House last night on the occasion of Mr. Adams's benefit, "Nacrisse the Vagrant," and "The Dramatist," were rendered to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Adams makes his last appearance this evening. For the matinee the beautiful play of "Mazeppa" will be given, and in the evening "Richard III."

BENEFIT.—We are informed that on the 4th of June, Mr. Conklin, the affable Treasurer of the Opera House, will have a complimentary benefit. Harry Hotto, it is said, has volunteered for the occasion.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR.—To-night closes the fair at City Hall. We have no doubt the attendance will be immense.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The first case called was that of L. R. Lindsay vs. F. C. Jones—being an action for slander. Mr. Lindsay is a saddleman of the Third ward, Allegheny, and the slander consisted in the defendant calling the plaintiff "a thief and scoundrel." The jury found damages for the plaintiff amounting to twenty-five dollars. Wm. Denk vs. James Arp. Action on book account. Jury out.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the cases of Bartow vs. Black, and McRobbins vs. Black, being actions in ejectment growing out of a disputed line, and which have been on trial during the entire week, the jury found for the plaintiffs, assessing the damages at $25 each.

George Sheppard vs. James Schomaker. Action on a contract for wages. Verdict for plaintiff, $125.

John Levith vs. Nicholas Kirsch. Action on book account. Jury out.

ETCHINGS on plate glass embossing for churches and dwellings, by Wm. Nelson, 23 Market street.

ALLEGHENY.

READY FOR PROPOSALS.—The specifications for the painting of City Hall and the market house, have been completed, and can be seen in the office of the mayor's clerk. Those wishing to enter bids for the work, are requested to call at the office and examine the specifications.

DECORATION MEETING.—Hon. A. P. Callow, Chief Marshal, has called a meeting of his staff, at his office, this evening at 8½ o'clock, for the purpose of further arrangements for decoration day. It is desirable that every member be present.

COMMITTED.—Wm. Groat, whom we mentioned a few days ago as having attacked, in company with John Fisher, a man named Frank Liser, while walking along the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, was committed to jail in default of a $1,000 bail, by Alderman Mullin, to answer the charge at court. As there was no evidence against John Fisher, he was discharged.

A PRIVATE SEWER.—Mr. Bourne, who resides on Western avenue, near Grant avenue, is having a lateral sewer constructed from his residence to connect with the Lincoln avenue sewer, which was constructed last summer. The sewer is about three hundred feet long, and it will cost considerably, when completed, about $150. Mr. Bourne pays for it himself, but it will afford him, will amply repay him for his expense.

FLAG STONE CROSSINGS.—Flag stone crossings are now being laid at the corners of seven of the streets, and it is proposed by the Street Commissioner to have them laid during the present season, thus rendering the city complete. This will be a great improvement, and will be appreciated by the citizens. As it is many of the streets are almost impassable during wet weather, and we are glad to note that an improvement is to be effected soon.

FOILED.—At one o'clock yesterday morning, the residence of Mrs. Neiman, on Chartiers street, Fifth ward, was entered by two men, but they were discovered before they had succeeded in stealing anything. The alarm was awakened the lady of the house, who immediately arose and cried "thieves, thieves," which so frightened the burglars that they made their escape made information before the Mayor, against a man named Wendel, whom she had seen in the premises on several occasions previously. Wendel was arrested, but at the hearing last night, there being no evidence against him, he was discharged.

HORSES RECOVERED.—The horses which were stolen on Monday night last from the stable of Mr. Eckhouse, at Evergreen Hamlet, four miles from the city, were found yesterday morning in the woods, near the residence of Shuetter's run, near the city limits. This, as we mentioned before in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, is the second time the horses had been stolen, and we found a few days after wandering about the West Commons. It is singular that the horses should be stolen, found, and then soon after they were stolen, and the owner is trying to ferret out the case. It is supposed that the parties who took the horses on the first occasion, but on arriving in the city, were afraid to dispose of them, and, therefore, let the horses go scot free.

STRUCK WITH THE PALSY.—An aged man named William Hillerich, a resident of the Seventh ward, while sitting on the steps of Miller's grocery store, at the corner of Chestnut street and Spring Garden avenue, on Monday night, was seized with a severe stroke of palsy. He was immediately removed to his residence, a few squares off, when Dr. Lange was summoned, who promptly arrived, and is now attending him, and he can for the old man. Last night he was still in an insensible condition, and his friends have no hopes entertained for his recovery. Mr. Hillerich has, for the past nine years, been a school director in that ward, and has also been a member of the city council himself, always looking to the interests of the school. He is well known in the community, and is esteemed by all who have had the acquaintance. His affliction will be regretted by a large circle of friends, who will extend to the hope that he may again be restored to health.

Runaway Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a runaway occurred in the Seventeenth